

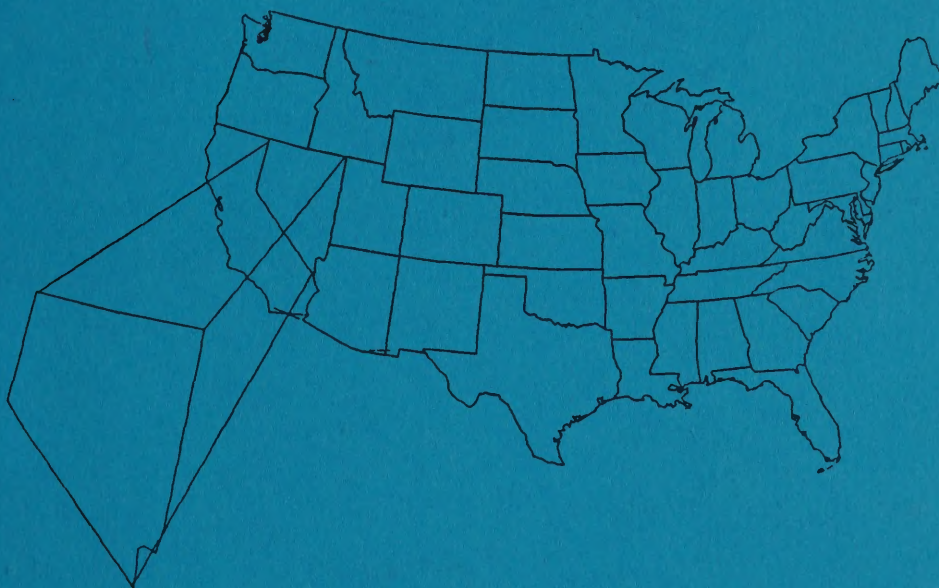
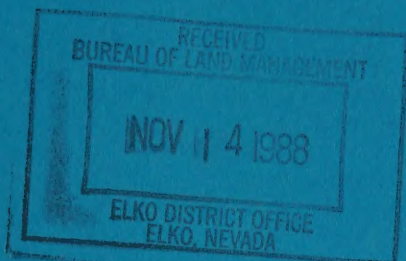


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**THE ROLE OF THE NONFUEL MINERALS IN THE NEVADA STATE
ECONOMY AND THE COUNTIES OF ELKO, EUREKA, LANDER,
NYE AND WHITE PINE**



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DIVISION OF POLICY ANALYSIS
BUREAU OF MINES
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR**

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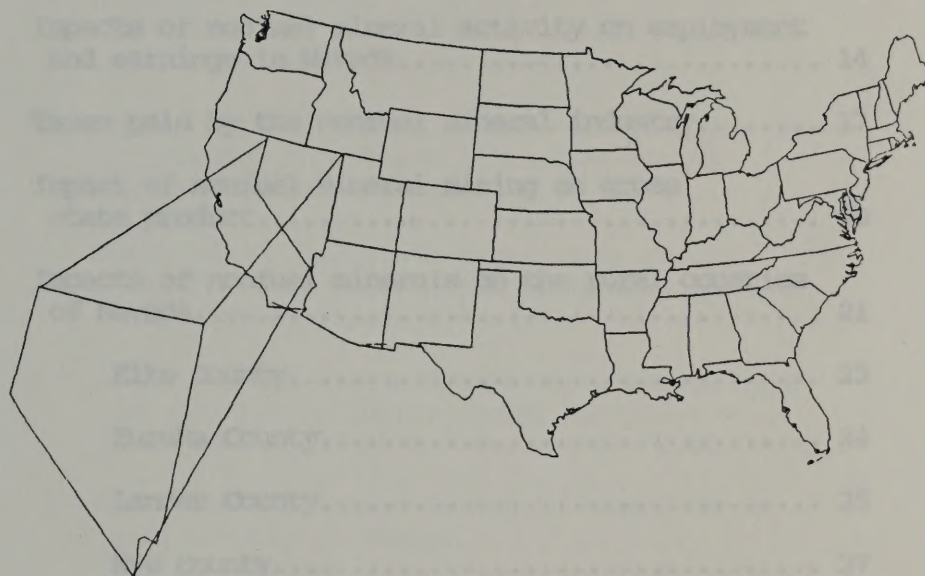
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THE ROLE OF NONFUEL MINERALS IN THE NEVADA STATE ECONOMY
AND THE COUNTIES OF ELKO, EUREKA, LANDER, NYE, AND WHITE PINE

By George M. Swisko¹

ABSTRACT

The Bureau of Mines is currently engaged in a program to determine the impacts of changes in the nonfuel mineral industries upon regional economies. As part of this program the Bureau examined the impacts on Nevada and several of its counties resulting from significant changes in nonfuel mineral production between 1981 and 1986. Regional input-output models for Nevada and the counties of Elko, Eureka, Lander, Nye, and White Pine were developed through IMPLAN, the U. S. Forest Service's economic impact model. These models generated multipliers to measure total impacts on employment, earnings, and indirect business taxes.

From 1981 to 1986 gold and silver production in Nevada grew at a faster rate than the total production of all goods and services measured by the gross state product. Other nonfuel mineral production however declined, with direct employment and earnings losses offsetting the employment and earnings gains from increased gold and silver mining. These changes also generated indirect impacts on employment and earnings for other industries, which varied for each region according to population, industrial diversification, and the types of minerals mined. Findings show that several county economies are quite sensitive to changes in nonfuel mineral production.

¹ Regional economist, Division of Policy Analysis, Bureau of Mines, Washington, D. C.

INTRODUCTION

The Bureau of Mines, at the request of Congress, developed the capability to measure impacts to regional economies from changes in local nonfuel mineral production. A regional economy covers an area smaller than the nation, such as a state, county, city or town. This report for Nevada and five of its counties is one of the results of this capability. A similar study for Arizona is forthcoming, and in December 1985 the Bureau published a related study for Idaho.

The ability to measure and understand economic impacts at the State, county, and local levels is important in developing comprehensive evaluation criteria for formulating government policy options, which affect the national or international minerals markets. Analysis of these economic impacts must take into account interindustry relationships within regions, because those relationships determine the entire regional responses to changes in the local nonfuel mineral industries. Interindustry relationships are measured through direct and indirect impacts which sum to the total economic impact.

Direct impacts include employment for all mining employees plus proprietors, their earnings, and the business taxes paid by the nonfuel mineral industries. These impacts are estimated from regional data provided by government agencies. Indirect impacts include employment, earnings, and taxes from the activities of local suppliers who sell goods and services to the nonfuel mineral industries and their employees. They also include the impacts from the activities of all other businesses who sell to those suppliers, their employees, and all other suppliers and employees indirectly affected. These impacts can be estimated from regional interindustry (input-output) models.

This study provides detailed impacts on employment and earnings for specific nonfuel minerals in Nevada and several of its counties from 1981 to 1986, a period when gold and silver mining was particularly strong. It is hoped that information concerning these impacts will be useful to policy makers and planners at the Federal, State and local levels of government in developing policies affecting nonfuel mining and mineral development in Nevada.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

This report was prepared in the Branch of Economic Analysis, Division of Policy Analysis, under the guidance of Robert L. Adams, Branch Chief, and Stanley Miller, Division Chief. Vickie B. Boesch, economist with the Division of Policy Analysis until June 1987, provided valuable research assistance. Jean Moore and Stephen Hays, mineral data specialists in the Division of Mineral Commodities, diligently compiled and checked production data used in this study. Special acknowledgments are due the Nevada Employment Security Department and the Nevada Department of Taxation for providing essential data for estimating the impacts of specific mining industries.

NONFUEL MINERAL PRODUCTION IN THE STATE OF NEVADA

From the mid-19th century to the present, mining has been a traditional base of Nevada's economy. Located in one of the richest mineral regions of the Nation, Nevada has recently seen its mining industry far overshadowed by manufacturing, government, and tourist-related services. At the end of 1986, nonfuel mineral employment accounted for only slightly more than 1% of Nevada's total employment and almost 2% of its total earnings, yet Nevada ranked eighth among the states in the value of nonfuel mineral production, was the leading state in the Nation in the production of gold and barite, and was the sole domestic producer of mined magnesite and mercury.

Throughout the eighties the nonfuel mineral industry in Nevada, as elsewhere, experienced changes caused by shifting demand, fluctuating prices, and foreign competition. But in contrast to other regions of the United States, Nevada's total value of nonfuel mineral production increased between 1981 and 1986, growing at an average annual rate of 6% from 1981 to 1985, then increasing 55% between 1985 and 1986.

This seemingly strong performance occurred because of the exceptional growth in gold and silver mining. The quantity of gold produced in 1986 was four times as great as 1981; for silver it was two times as great. With gold and silver removed from production, however, the results are quite different. The total value of other nonfuel minerals declined 27% over the period, due largely to production cutbacks and closures in barite, copper, molybdenum and ferroalloys.

Table 1. - Comparison of Nonfuel Mineral Production in Nevada
(Millions of \$)

	<u>1981</u>	<u>1986</u>
Total value	\$506.7	\$977.3
Total value less gold and silver	\$233.5	\$169.3
Minerals with significant production changes		
Gold (recoverable content of ores, etc., 1000 troy oz.)	524.8	2,098.9
	\$241.2	\$772.9
Silver (recoverable content of ores, etc., 1000 troy oz.)	3,039.0	6,409.0
	\$32.0	\$35.1
Barite (1,000 short tons)	2,482.0	184.0
	\$79.7	\$3.0

Source: Bureau of Mines.

MINERAL PRODUCTION IN THE STATE OF NEW YORK

From the mid-19th century to the present, mining has been a traditional base of New York's economy. Located in the northeast, mineral resources of the State have been extensively developed. Industry has been diversified by manufacturing, government, and service-related activities. At the end of 1980, mineral-related activities accounted for only slightly more than 1% of New York's total employment and almost 1% of the total output. For New York, mineral activity was the state's largest source of income in the value of mineral production, was the leading state in the nation in the production of gold and silver, and was the sole producer of natural gas, anthracite, and bituminous coal.

Throughout the 1980s the mineral industry in New York, as elsewhere, experienced changes caused by shifting demand, fluctuating prices, and changing regulations. But in contrast to other regions of the United States, New York's value of mineral production increased between 1981 and 1987, growing at an average annual rate of 5% from 1981 to 1987, then increasing 25% between 1987 and 1988.

This seemingly strong performance occurred because of the exceptional growth in gold and silver mining. The quantity of gold produced in 1988 was four times as great as in 1981; the silver is now four times as great. With gold and silver mining, New York's production of minerals has increased 17% from 1981 to 1988. The total value of other mineral products declined 17% over the period, due largely to production declines and changes in prices, energy, and technology.

Table 1 - Comparison of Mineral Production in New York (Millions of \$)

	1988	1981
Total value	\$67.3	\$50.7
Total value less gold and silver	\$40.3	\$43.5
Mineral value significant production changes		
Gold (percentage constant of 1982, 1980 base)	\$24.8	\$24.8
Silver (percentage constant of 1982, 1980 base)	\$22.0	\$22.0
Others (percentage constant of 1982, 1980 base)	\$14.5	\$14.5

Source: Bureau of Mines

Gold and silver increased the overall performance of Nevada's nonfuel mineral industry for several reasons. Besides favorable prices, three important changes occurred in the production and development stages:²

1. new laboratory methods allow cheaper testing of potential ore samples;
2. low-cost cyanide "heap leaching" makes possible the profitable recovery of gold and silver from ores which, until very recently, were considered to be uneconomic to process, and
3. bullion-backed financing techniques allow companies to move ahead with production on their own, instead of waiting for larger producers to develop their claims.³

The rise in Nevada's gold production, which in 1986 accounted for 56% of total U. S. production, resulted in gold replacing copper as the dominant mineral mined in Nevada. From the 1930's through 1977, copper mining accounted for almost 60% of the State's total mineral output value, employing approximately 1,800 people in 1977. In 1978 production began to decline when the three leading producers shut down because of poor copper market conditions and environmental restrictions. This ultimately led to the closing of Nevada's only primary copper smelter, the Kennecott smelter at McGill, with an estimated direct loss of about 300 jobs. At the end of 1986 less than 50 people were employed by copper mining in Nevada, and in spite of improvements in copper prices during 1987, no increased activity was reported.

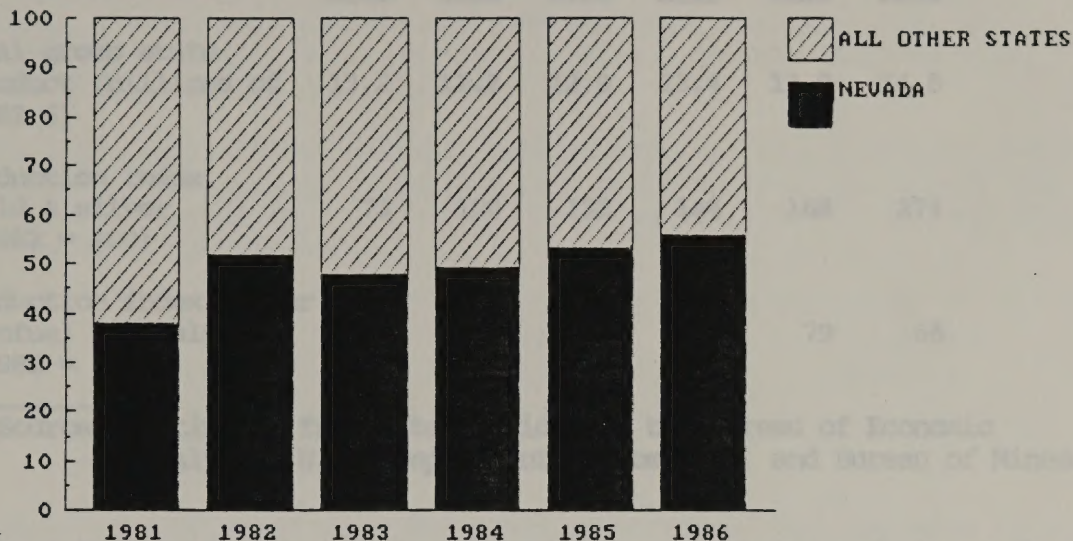
Changes in the nonfuel mineral industries between 1981 and 1986 impacted the Nevada economy through their effects on gross state product, employment, earnings, and indirect business taxes. Furthermore, in spite of some production declines, nonfuel mineral mining remains a significant industry in many rural counties. These changes will now be examined more closely.

²Barrons. Glut in Gold? Oct. 12, 1987, p. 6.

³An official at The Gold Institute in Washington, D. C., gave the following description of this financing. A mining company borrows a fixed amount of gold from a lender (usually a bank or financial company), sells the gold to raise development capital, and once its mine is operational, repays the gold from the mine's own output. These loans are attractive because annual interest rates currently fall between 1.5% and 3.0%, significantly lower than those charged on bank loans or bonds.

Chart 1. NEVADA WAS THE LEADING GOLD PRODUCER
IN THE UNITED STATES FROM 1981 TO 1986

Percent of troy ounces



Source: Lucas, J. M., Gold. Preprint from
BuMines Minerals Yearbook 1986, p. 3.

CHANGES IN NONFUEL MINERAL PRODUCTION COMPARED TO CHANGES IN NEVADA GROSS STATE PRODUCT

To compare the performance of nonfuel mineral mining to the performance of all industries in the Nevada economy between 1981 and 1986, estimates of Nevada's gross state product, adjusted for inflation, were made and compared to indexes of the physical production of nonfuel minerals. See Table 2. Gross state product measures the dollar value of a state's newly produced goods and services that are not resold in any form during the year. Because an increase or decrease in dollar value gross state product may result from price changes, not output changes, economists value the output of any year in terms of prices of a selected year to measure changes in physical output.⁴

⁴This allows economists to derive an estimate of the changes in the amounts of all goods and services produced, e. g., the number of new houses built, the number of restaurant meals served, the number of automobile repairs made, etc.

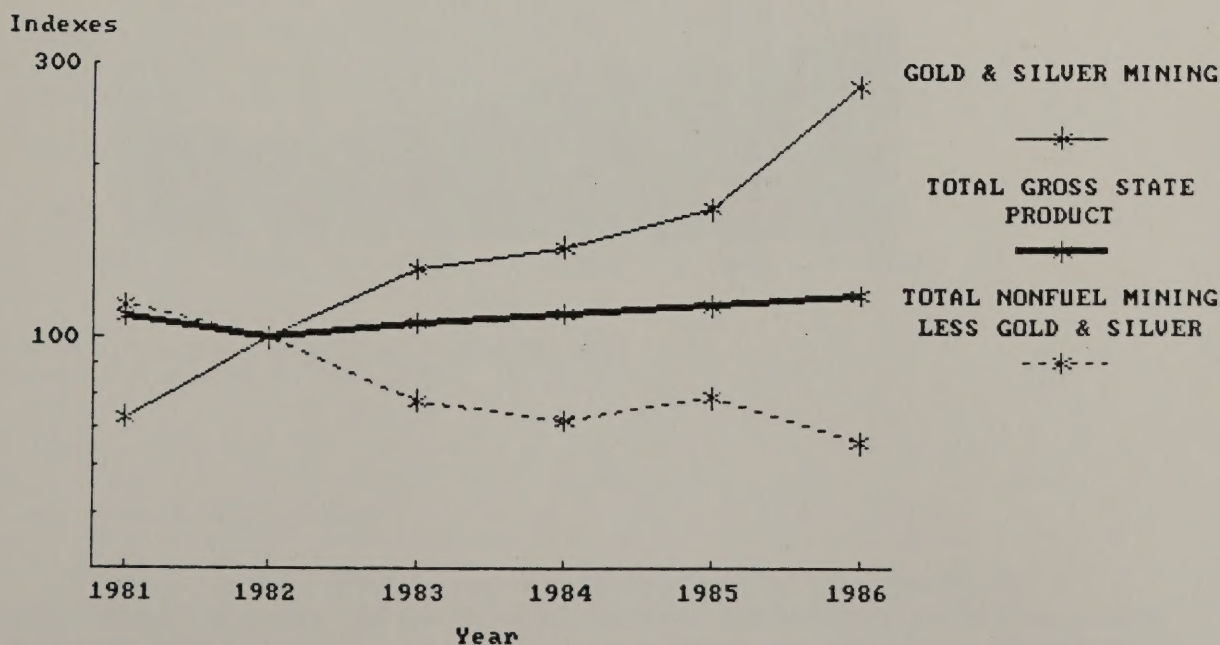
Table 2. - Nevada Gross State Product and Production Indexes
for Nonfuel Minerals

	<u>1981</u>	<u>1982</u>	<u>1983</u>	<u>1984</u>	<u>1985</u>	<u>1986</u>
Total gross state product (billions of 1982 \$)	13.2	12.2	12.9	13.4	13.8	14.5
Production index, gold & silver (1982 = 100)	73	100	132	144	168	274
Production index, other nonfuel minerals (1982 = 100)	114	100	78	72	79	66

Source: Estimated from data provided by the Bureau of Economic
Analysis, U. S. Department of Commerce, and Bureau of Mines.

Chart 2 shows the changes in an index of gross state product and the
production indexes, giving a visual picture of how nonfuel mineral mining
behaved in the Nevada economy.

CHART 2. COMPARISON OF CHANGES IN NONFUEL
MINERAL PRODUCTION TO CHANGES IN GROSS STATE
PRODUCT FOR NEVADA (1982 = 100)



Estimated from data provided by the Bureau of
Economic Analysis, U. S. Department of Commerce,
and the Bureau of Mines

Table 2 - Net Domestic Product and Population Index
for Mexico, 1950-1965

Year	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965
Population Index (1950 = 100)	100	101	102	103	104	105	106	107	108	109	110	111	112	113	114	115
Net Domestic Product (1950 = 100)	100	101	102	103	104	105	106	107	108	109	110	111	112	113	114	115

Source: National Institute of Statistics, Mexico, 1966. Data for 1965 are preliminary.

Chart 2 shows the changes in the index of net domestic product and population. The index of net domestic product shows a steady increase from 1950 to 1965, while the population index shows a more rapid increase in the same period.

Chart 2 - Changes in the Index of Net Domestic Product and Population, 1950-1965



Estimated from data provided by the Bureau of Economic Statistics, U.S. Department of Commerce, and the Bureau of Mines.

Since the end of the last recession in 1982, Nevada's gross state product grew at an estimated average annual rate of 4.7% compared to 4.3% for the United States. In terms of its production index, gold and silver mining completely outperformed the Nevada economy from 1981 to 1986, increasing a remarkable 63% between 1985 and 1986. But the production index for other nonfuel minerals dropped sharply between 1981 and 1983, down 32%, and continued declining into 1986.

The production indexes provide stronger measures of actual output and eliminate the influence of price effects. Computing percent changes for the values of production and the production indexes between 1982 and 1986 gives the following results:

	Percent Change 1986-1982	
	<u>Value of Production</u>	<u>Production Index</u>
Gold & silver	161	174
Other nonfuel minerals	-24	-34

Actual production of gold and silver is stronger than indicated by their total value because of the volatility of gold and silver prices. For instance, the average selling price of gold in dollars per ounce in 1986 was \$368.24, 2% less than the \$375.91 in 1982. The results also show that the overall production of the other nonfuel minerals is poorer than indicated by their total value because of differences in price changes versus production changes. For example, the quantity of clays declined 90% between 1982 and 1986, compared to a total value decline of 77%.



Excerpted from data provided by the Nevada
Department of Economic Development.

Direct nonfuel mineral employment consists of employees and proprietors in stone and nonmetallic mineral production, including cement and lime manufacturing. Earnings include wages and salaries, proprietors' income, and other labor income, such as employer contributions for all forms of insurance, retirement, and other fringe benefits.

Since the end of the last recession in 1929, Nevada's gross state product grew at an estimated average annual rate of 4.7% compared to 4.3% for the United States. In terms of its production index, gold and silver mining consistently outperformed the Nevada economy from 1929 to 1959, increasing a percentage 22% between 1929 and 1959. But the production index for other Nevada minerals dropped sharply between 1929 and 1959, down 15%, and continued declining into 1960.

The production indexes provide stronger measures of actual output and eliminate the influence of price effects. Comparing percent changes for the values of production and the production indexes between 1929 and 1959 gives the following results:

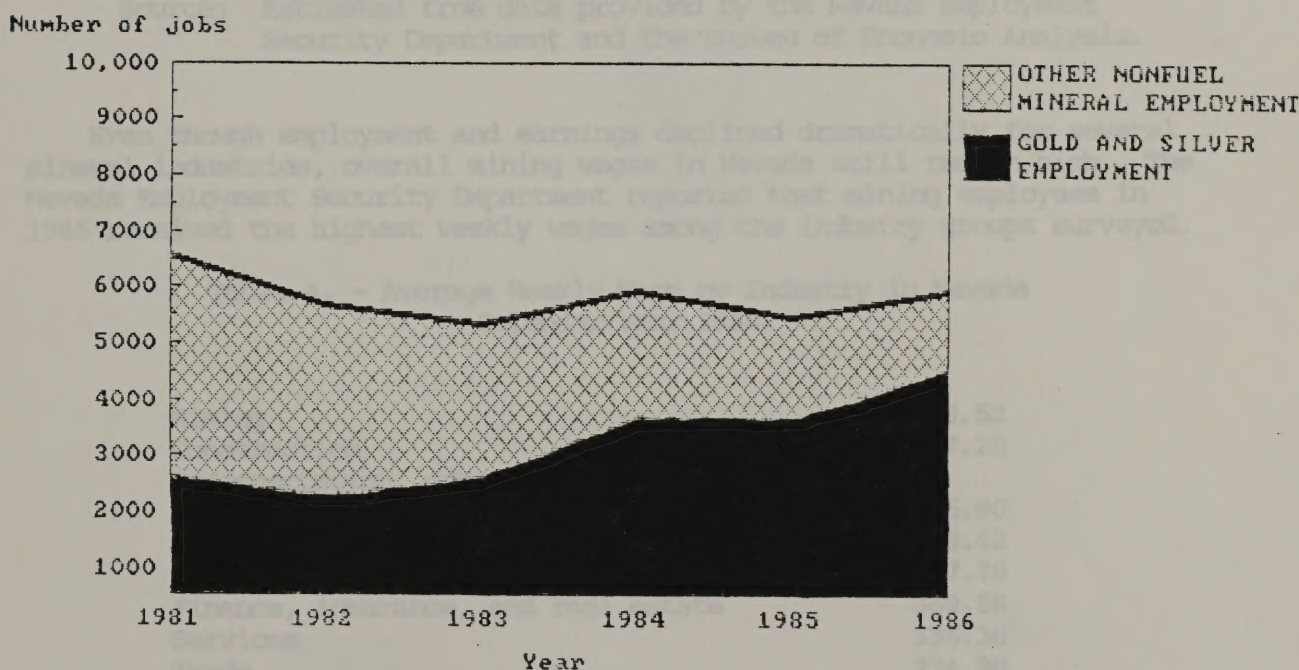
Percent Change 1929-1959		
Value of	Production	
Production	Index	
Gold & silver	151	174
Other Nevada minerals	-14	-24

Actual production of gold and silver is stronger than indicated by their total value because of the volatility of gold and silver prices. For instance, the average selling price of gold in dollars per ounce in 1959 was \$293.14, 34% less than the \$177.91 in 1929. The results also show that the overall production of the other Nevada minerals is poorer than indicated by their total value because of differences in price changes versus production changes. For example, the quantity of copper declined 50% between 1929 and 1959, compared to a total value decline of 75%.

IMPACTS OF NONFUEL MINERAL ACTIVITY ON EMPLOYMENT AND EARNINGS IN NEVADA

Like production, nonfuel mineral employment and earnings present mixed pictures.⁵ Employment in gold and silver mining increased significantly between 1981 and 1986, up 76% to 4,524 jobs from 2,568 in 1981. This offset losses from other nonfuel mineral employment, but not enough to prevent total employment from gradually declining during the period. Gold and silver earnings increased 128% and stood at \$162.7 million in 1986, compared to \$71.3 million in 1981. This offset a 56% decline in total earnings for all other nonfuel minerals, \$44.7 million in 1986 versus \$101.6 million in 1981, and raised total nonfuel mineral earnings to \$207.4 million, 20% above the 1981 figure of \$172.9 million.

CHART 3. GOLD AND SILVER'S SHARE OF NEVADA
NONFUEL MINERAL EMPLOYMENT INCREASED
FROM 1981 TO 1986



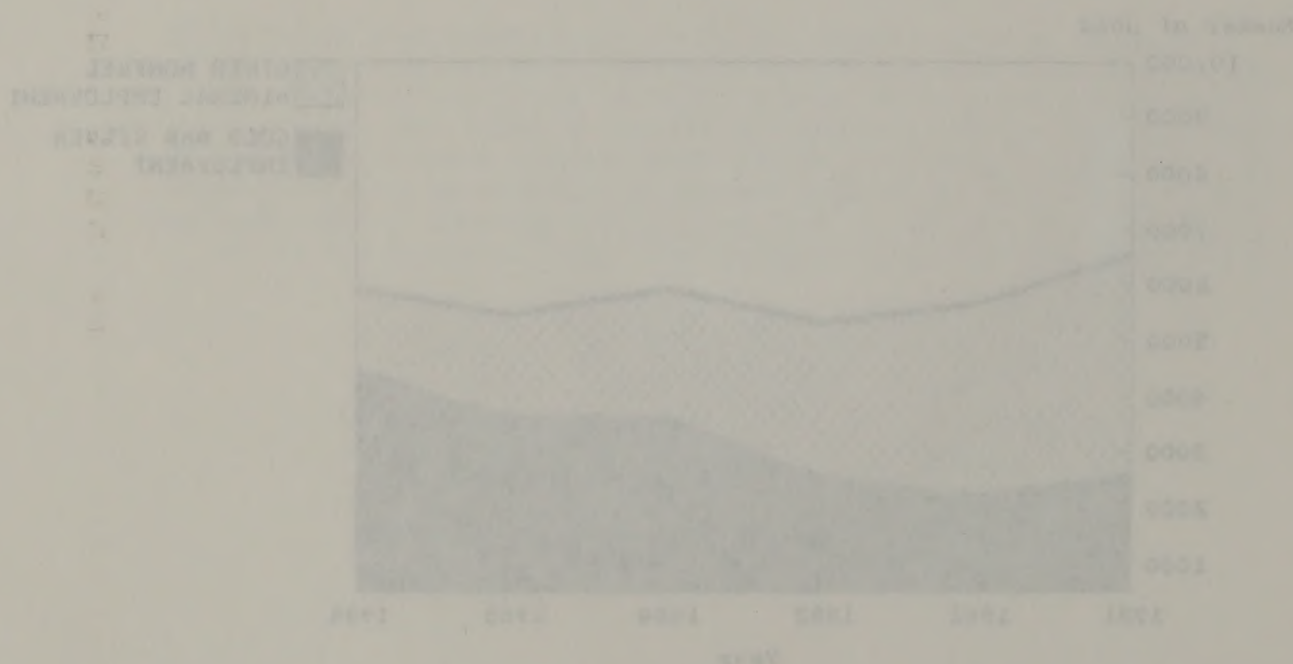
Estimated from data provided by the Nevada
Employment Security Department.

⁵Direct nonfuel mineral employment consists of employees and proprietors in metal and nonmetallic mineral production, including cement and lime manufacturing. Earnings include wages and salaries, proprietors' income, and other labor income, such as employer contributions for all forms of insurance, retirement, and other fringe benefits.

IMPACT OF NONFUEL MINERAL ACTIVITY ON EMPLOYMENT AND EARNINGS IN TEXAS

This investigation, entitled *Nonfuel Mineral Employment and Earnings in Texas*, was prepared by the Texas Department of Economic Development. The purpose of the study was to determine the impact of nonfuel mineral activity on employment and earnings in Texas. The study was conducted by the Texas Department of Economic Development, and the results are presented in this report. The study was conducted by the Texas Department of Economic Development, and the results are presented in this report. The study was conducted by the Texas Department of Economic Development, and the results are presented in this report.

TABLE 1. Earnings and Employment in the
Nonfuel Mineral Industry, 1947-1958



Estimated from data reported by the Texas
Department of Economic Development.

Almost entirely mineral employment consists of employees and proprietors in metal and nonmetallic mineral products, chemical and allied manufacturing. Earnings include wages and salaries, proprietors' income, and other labor income, such as employee contributions for all forms of insurance, retirement, and other fringe benefits.

Table 3 shows exactly how the boom in gold and silver and the decline in other nonfuel minerals changed the composition of employment between 1981 and 1986.

Table 3. - Changes in the Composition of Nevada Nonfuel Mineral Employment, Excluding Mining Services

<u>Direct Employment</u>	Percent of Total Nonfuel Mining Employment	
	<u>1981</u>	<u>1986</u>
Gold and silver mining	39	76
All other metal mining, including copper and ferroalloys	22	2
Chemical and fertilizer mining including barite	15	4
All other nonfuel minerals	24	18

Source: Estimated from data provided by the Nevada Employment Security Department and the Bureau of Economic Analysis.

Even though employment and earnings declined dramatically for several mineral industries, overall mining wages in Nevada still remain high. The Nevada Employment Security Department reported that mining employees in 1986 received the highest weekly wages among the industry groups surveyed.

Table 4. - Average Weekly Wage by Industry in Nevada
Calendar Year 1986

Mining	\$593.52
Construction	467.20
Transportation, communication and public utilities	446.80
Government	438.42
Manufacturing	417.70
Finance, insurance, and real estate	389.58
Services	336.30
Trade	274.90

The production changes which occurred in Nevada's nonfuel mineral industry produced indirect as well as direct impacts on employment and earnings. Increases or decreases in employment and earnings affect jobs and earnings in other industries which sell goods and services to the mining industries and their employees and proprietors. These other industries and their employees and proprietors in turn purchase

Table 3 shows exactly how the price in gold and silver and the dollar in other metals changed the composition of equipment between 1929 and 1940.

Table 3 - Changes in the composition of Nevada mining equipment, 1929-1940

Equipment	1929	1940
Gold and silver mines	75	75
All other metal mines, including copper and tungsten	25	25
Chemical and fertilizer mines	15	15
Electric power	15	15
All other non-metallic minerals	15	15

Source: Data obtained from the Nevada Department of Mines and the Bureau of Economic Analysis.

Even though equipment and earnings declined dramatically for Nevada mining in the early 1930s, the Nevada Department of Mines reported that mining equipment in 1940 retained the highest quality among the industry groups surveyed.

Table 4 - Average weekly wage by industry in Nevada, October 1940

Industry	Wage
Mining	\$30.75
Construction	\$27.20
Manufacturing, transportation and communication	\$24.00
Government	\$23.00
Trade	\$22.00
Services	\$21.00
Finance, insurance, and real estate	\$20.00
Transportation	\$19.00
Food and kindred products	\$18.00
Textile mill and apparel	\$17.00
Chemical and allied products	\$16.00
Non-metallic mineral products	\$15.00
Metals and metal products	\$14.00
Other	\$13.00

The production groups which occurred in Nevada's non-metallic mineral industry produced almost as well as direct inputs to equipment and earnings. Increases or decreases in equipment and earnings affect jobs and earnings in other industries which sell goods and services to the mining industry and their employees and proprietors. These other industries and their employees and proprietors in turn produce

goods and services from more industries. Direct and indirect impacts, determined through input-output analysis, sum to total impacts, from which "multipliers" can be computed showing ratios of the total impacts to direct impacts. The higher the multipliers, the larger the indirect impact. Charts 4a and 4b show the impacts for the cumulative changes in employment and earnings which occurred as a result of State nonfuel mineral industry activities between 1981 and 1986.

CHART 4a. CUMULATIVE CHANGES IN IMPACTS FOR
EMPLOYMENT IN NEVADA DUE TO CHANGES IN NONFUEL
MINERAL MINING BETWEEN 1981 AND 1986

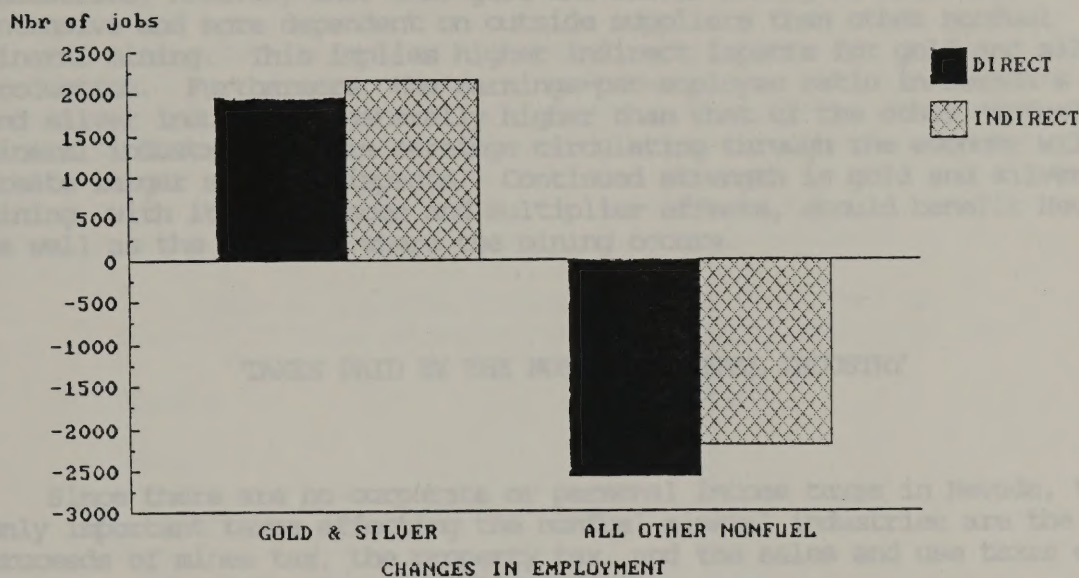
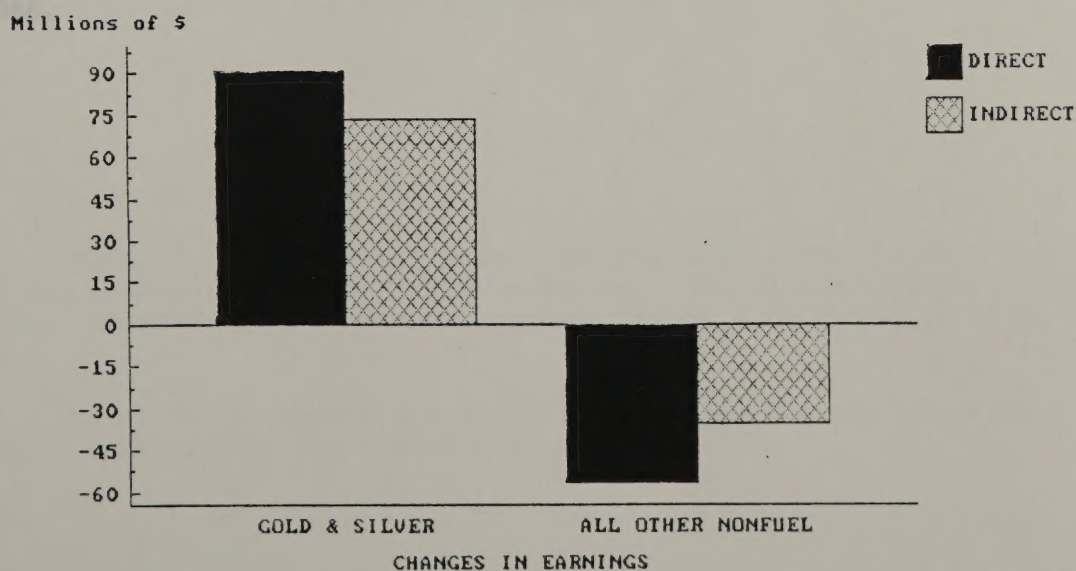


CHART 4b. CUMULATIVE CHANGES IN IMPACTS FOR
EARNINGS IN NEVADA DUE TO CHANGES IN NONFUEL
MINERAL MINING BETWEEN 1981 AND 1986



The indirect impacts and consequently the total employment and earnings multipliers for gold and silver are slightly larger than those of the other nonfuel minerals. For example, each 100 new jobs in gold and silver mining creates up to 110 other jobs in the Nevada economy, for a total of 210 jobs and a multiplier of 2.1. For a similar number of new jobs in other nonfuel minerals, up to 80 other jobs are created. As for earnings, \$1.00 earned in gold and silver mining creates \$.80 in indirect earnings, while a similar dollar earned in the other mineral industries creates \$.60 in indirect earnings.

It's difficult to completely explain the differences in the size of these multipliers. The input-output table and the Census of Mineral Industries, however, show that gold and silver mining is less labor intensive and more dependent on outside suppliers than other nonfuel mineral mining. This implies higher indirect impacts for gold and silver production. Furthermore, the earnings-per-employee ratio in Nevada's gold and silver industry is generally higher than that of the other nonfuel mineral industries. More earnings circulating through the economy will create larger spending impacts. Continued strength in gold and silver mining, with its high wages and multiplier effects, should benefit Nevada as well as the counties where the mining occurs.

TAXES PAID BY THE NONFUEL MINERAL INDUSTRY

Since there are no corporate or personal income taxes in Nevada, the only important taxes affecting the nonfuel mineral industries are the net proceeds of mines tax, the property tax, and the sales and use taxes on purchases of equipment and supplies.

The net proceeds of mines tax is a local tax on net earnings from the sale of the product of mining operations levied at the local property tax rate. These revenues, along with revenues from the property tax, go entirely to the counties. Table 5 shows estimates of the total taxes paid by the State nonfuel mineral industries for calendar years 1981 through 1986.

¹Table 3, 4, and 5. *Analysis of the Economic Impact of the Mining Industry on Nevada's Economy. The Nevada Mineral Industry 1981. Nevada Bureau of Mines & Geology Special Publication 81-1002, 40 pp.*

²Table 11. *Nevada Mining Tax Base Declined But the Price Was High. Southwestern Bell News Service July 1987, p. 23A.*

The highest income tax rate is 30% for individuals. The highest corporate tax rate is 21%. The highest estate tax rate is 40%. The highest gift tax rate is 40%. The highest capital gains tax rate is 15%. The highest dividend tax rate is 15%. The highest interest tax rate is 15%. The highest inheritance tax rate is 15%. The highest trust tax rate is 15%. The highest tax rate for non-resident aliens is 30%.

It is difficult to compare the tax systems of different countries because of the many differences in the way that taxes are levied and collected. However, it is clear that the United States has a very high level of taxation compared to most other countries. This is due to a number of factors, including the high level of government spending, the high level of social security contributions, and the high level of corporate taxation.

TAXES PAID BY THE UNITED STATES

There are no corporate or personal income taxes in the United States. The only taxes levied on corporations are the federal corporate income tax, the state corporate income tax, and the local corporate income tax. The only taxes levied on individuals are the federal income tax, the state income tax, and the local income tax. The only taxes levied on estates are the federal estate tax, the state estate tax, and the local estate tax. The only taxes levied on gifts are the federal gift tax, the state gift tax, and the local gift tax. The only taxes levied on inheritance are the federal inheritance tax, the state inheritance tax, and the local inheritance tax.

Table 5. - Estimated State and Local Taxes Paid by the
Nonfuel Mineral Industries in Nevada
(Millions of \$)

	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986
Net proceeds of mines	1.9	1.8	4.2	3.2	3.5	6.1
Property taxes	1.2	1.6	3.1	3.4	3.5	3.8
Sales and use taxes	8.3	11.1	21.5	23.8	24.2	26.2
Total	11.4	14.5	28.8	30.4	31.2	36.1

Source: Estimated from data provided by the Nevada Tax Commission.

Taxes payments increased considerably after 1982, due in large part to the strength in gold and silver, with 1986 payments over three times the amount in 1981. The Nevada Bureau of Mines and Geology, in a 1982 study, showed that tax revenues from the mining net proceeds and property tax account for a substantial portion of total property revenue received by the counties analyzed in this report. These portions (17 to 84 percent of property revenue) show the dependence of local governments on mining.

Table 6. - Mining Proceeds Plus Property Tax as a
Percent of Total Property Revenues, Fiscal Year 1981-1982⁶

<u>County</u>	<u>Percent</u>
Elko	17
Eureka	76
Lander	84
Nye	35
White Pine	48

Mining taxes received considerable attention in early 1987 when a bill aimed at balancing the State budget was introduced in the Nevada legislature to impose a fee of \$16.50 (later amended to \$11.00) per troy ounce on every ounce of gold extracted in Nevada. After several other proposed companion measures, the legislators and the Nevada Mining Association reached the following agreement:⁷

⁶Dobra, J. L., and G. Atkinson. An Analysis of the Economic Impact of the Mining Industry on Nevada's Economy. The Nevada Mineral Industry 1982. Nevada Bureau of Mines & Geology Special Publication MI-1982, 48 pp.

⁷Epler, Bill. Nevada Mining Tax Fuss Settled-But the Price Was High. Southwestern Pay Dirt for July 1987. p. 22A.

Table 2 - Estimated State and Local Taxes Paid by the Nevada Mineral Industry in Nevada (Millions of \$)

	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956
State and local taxes	11.1	11.1	11.5	11.8	12.2	12.5
Property taxes	1.8	1.8	2.1	2.4	2.6	2.8
Net proceeds of mines	2.1	2.1	2.5	2.8	3.0	3.2

Source: Estimated from data provided by the Nevada Tax Commission.

These payments increased considerably after 1952, due in large part to the increase in gold and silver, with 1956 payments over three times the amount in 1951. The amount of taxes and royalties in 1957, 1958, and 1959 has increased from the mining net proceeds and property tax amount for a substantial portion of total property taxes received by the Nevada mineral industry. These payments (1) to the Nevada State and local governments and (2) to the Nevada State and local governments are shown in Table 3.

Table 3 - Mining Property Tax and Royalty Payments of Total Property Tax, Fiscal Year 1951-1956

Category	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956
State	1.8	1.8	2.1	2.4	2.6	2.8
Local	1.8	1.8	2.1	2.4	2.6	2.8
Total	3.6	3.6	4.2	4.8	5.2	5.6

Mining taxes received by Nevada's local governments in early 1957 were a full amount or balance of the taxes paid by the Nevada mineral industry. The Nevada State and local governments received a total of \$11.50 (later revised to \$11.00) per acre of gold and silver production in Nevada. After several other proposed changes, the Legislature and the Nevada State and local governments reached the following agreement:

Table 4 - Nevada's Share of the Nevada Mineral Industry's Total Property Tax and Royalty Payments, Fiscal Year 1951-1956

Table 4 - Nevada's Share of the Nevada Mineral Industry's Total Property Tax and Royalty Payments, Fiscal Year 1951-1956

1. Nevada gold producers agreed to pay the State a \$10.0 million "accelerated" payment on their anticipated net proceeds of mines tax in 1987, and a \$10.5 million "prepayment" in 1989 on a new tax schedule outlined under a proposed constitutional amendment,

2. the mining industry as a whole volunteered to prepay its estimated net proceeds tax for the 1987 calendar year, and

3. a bill signed by the Governor would amend the State constitution, after legislative and voter approval, to increase the net proceeds tax on mines, and for the first time, allow revenue from this tax to flow to the State.

If the original severance tax on gold or some of the companion measures had been adopted, several mining operations threatened to shut down, adversely affecting some of the rural economies in Nevada. Such shutdowns, as will be seen, would have had a multiplier effect on employment and earnings throughout the counties and the State.

DIRECT GSP - \$1.00



INDIRECT GSP - \$0.00

TOTAL CONTRIBUTION TO GROSS
STATE PRODUCT - \$1.00

1. Nevada gold producers agreed to pay the State a \$10.0 million "extension" payment on their anticipated net proceeds of silver tax in 1937, and a \$10.0 million "payment" in 1938 on a new tax schedule outlined under a payment commitment.

2. The mining industry as a whole volunteered to pay the estimated net proceeds tax for the next calendar year, and

3. A bill signed by the Governor would amend the State constitution, after legislative and voter approval, to increase the net proceeds tax on silver, and for the State also receive this tax for five to ten years.

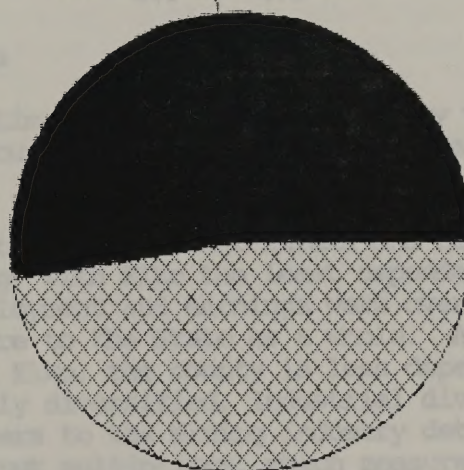
4. The original agreement was to vote on some of the conditions mentioned last year, subject to certain conditions. It was then, after a lengthy session of the State Assembly in November, 1936, that it was decided to amend the constitution and to increase the net proceeds tax on silver, and for the State also receive this tax for five to ten years.

IMPACT OF NONFUEL MINERAL MINING ON GROSS STATE PRODUCT

The nonfuel mineral industry, as part of the Nevada economy, contributes directly and indirectly to total gross state product, i.e., the market value of new goods and services produced by labor and property supplied by the residents of Nevada. While gross state product for nonfuel minerals will fluctuate because of commodity prices and business cycles, it is estimated that each \$1.00 of gross state product from the nonfuel mineral industry adds a total of \$.90 indirectly from other Nevada industries which sell to the mining industries, its employees and proprietors, and all other suppliers and employees indirectly affected.

CHART 5. TOTAL IMPACT ON NEVADA GROSS STATE PRODUCT FROM \$1.00 OF GROSS STATE PRODUCT BY NONFUEL MINERAL MINING

DIRECT GSP - \$1.00



INDIRECT GSP - \$0.90

TOTAL CONTRIBUTION TO GROSS
STATE PRODUCT - \$1.90

IMPACT OF MINERAL RESOURCES ON ECONOMIC GROWTH

The impact of mineral resources on economic growth is a complex issue. It involves the relationship between the extraction and use of mineral resources and the overall economic development of a country. The impact can be both positive and negative, depending on the way the resources are managed and the policies implemented. The impact of mineral resources on economic growth is a complex issue. It involves the relationship between the extraction and use of mineral resources and the overall economic development of a country. The impact can be both positive and negative, depending on the way the resources are managed and the policies implemented.

TABLE 1. IMPACT OF MINERAL RESOURCES ON ECONOMIC GROWTH
 (ESTIMATES FROM 1960-1970)



ESTIMATES OF THE IMPACT OF MINERAL RESOURCES ON ECONOMIC GROWTH
 (ESTIMATES FROM 1960-1970)

IMPACTS OF NONFUEL MINERALS ON THE RURAL COUNTIES OF NEVADA

If other industries in Nevada overshadow mining at the state level, just the opposite is often true at the county level. In some rural areas mining is the key industry, often determining the economic structures of counties and their towns. Table 7 shows the dependence of employment and earnings on nonfuel minerals for some of the largest mining counties in Nevada.

Table 7. - Direct Nonfuel Mining Employment and Earnings as a Percent of Total Employment and Earnings for Selected Counties and Nevada

<u>Region</u>	<u>Employment</u>		<u>Earnings</u>	
	<u>1981</u>	<u>1986</u>	<u>1981</u>	<u>1986</u>
Eureka County	45.0	61.5	65.7	78.7
Lander County	37.5	35.6	53.9	61.0
Nye County	15.3	8.2	18.2	10.1
White Pine County	8.2	13.1	11.7	27.2
Elko County	5.3	4.4	9.0	8.5
State of Nevada	1.3	1.0	2.1	1.8

Source: Estimated from data provided by the Nevada Employment Security Department and the Bureau of Economic Analysis.

A glance at Table 7 shows that Eureka and Lander counties are the most dependent on mining, with Elko the least dependent. Yet in 1986 Elko's nonfuel mining employment and earnings were over four times more important to it than they were to the State as a whole. Although mining affects many businesses in Elko, the county is less dependent on mining because it is more industrially diversified. Industrial diversification and the location of suppliers to the mining industry determine the size of regional input-output multipliers, which measure the total impacts of the nonfuel mineral industry on an economy. Table 8 lists such multipliers for the counties shown above, with the order of the regions reversed.

Table 8. - Employment and Earnings Multipliers for All Nonfuel Mineral Industries in Nevada and Selected Counties

<u>Region</u>	<u>Employment</u>	<u>Earnings</u>
State of Nevada	2.0	1.8
Elko County	1.6	1.4
White Pine County	1.6	1.4
Nye County	1.3	1.2
Lander County	1.3	1.2
Eureka County	1.2	1.1

The Nevada multipliers are larger than those of the counties because multipliers measure the "ripple" effect on employment and earnings for other businesses due to the presence of mining in the region. The more industries in a region from which mining companies and its employees and proprietors purchase goods and services, the more businesses they impact. Since Nevada is a larger and more diversified region than each of the counties, the "ripple" effect travels further than it would in Elko or Eureka.

The companies and employees in the counties with relatively low multipliers purchase many goods and services from outside the counties. But mining generates such large direct employment and earnings impacts, that some local economies would face catastrophic consequences if mining shut down. For counties with larger multipliers, their size determines the impacts. In Elko and White Pine counties, every 10 nonfuel mining jobs creates up to 6 jobs in other industries. Every \$10.00 earned creates up to \$4.00 in earnings for employees and proprietors in other industries in the counties.

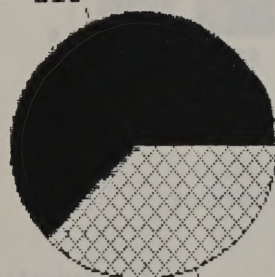
Over the 1981-1986 period, these five counties gained or lost jobs and earnings depending on the types of nonfuel minerals produced. The following brief analyses will show how changes in the minerals mined affected each county.

ELKO COUNTY

Nonfuel mineral employment in Elko, an industrially well-diversified county, shifted for two major mining industries between 1981 and 1986. Employment in gold and silver mining jumped 77%, from an estimated 317 jobs in 1981 to 562 at the end of 1986. But employment in barite mining declined 94%, with about 215 jobs lost. These changes netted a gain of only 30 jobs. Production of barite, which is used in drilling muds, dropped sharply because of the slump in oil and gas well drilling. Chart 6 shows the total impacts on Elko county resulting from the decline in barite production over the five-year period. If barite mining should recover, it is estimated 10 new jobs could create up to 6 jobs in other industries.

CHART 6. TOTAL IMPACTS ON EMPLOYMENT AND EARNINGS FROM THE DECLINE IN BARITE MINING FROM 1981 TO 1986 IN ELKO COUNTY

DIRECT - 215



INDIRECT - 117

LOST EMPLOYMENT

DIRECT - \$5.0 MIL



INDIRECT - \$2.2 MIL

LOST EARNINGS

EUREKA COUNTY

Not only is the nonfuel mineral industry the largest employer in Eureka, it is dominated almost entirely by gold and silver mining. Total county employment grew about 57% during the period, mostly because of some 441 new high-paying jobs in gold and silver mining. Charts 7a and 7b show the impact of mining to the county economy over this period. Because Eureka is so dependent on mining, any setbacks in gold and silver will clearly have adverse effects on the local economy.

CHART 7a. EMPLOYMENT IN EUREKA COUNTY IS
DEPENDENT ON GOLD AND SILVER MINING

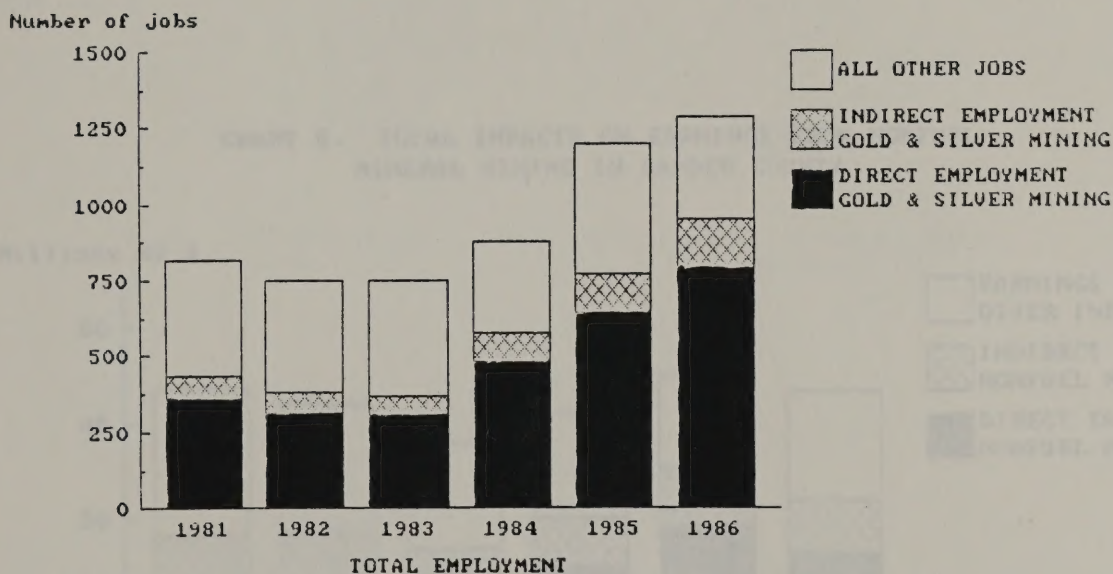
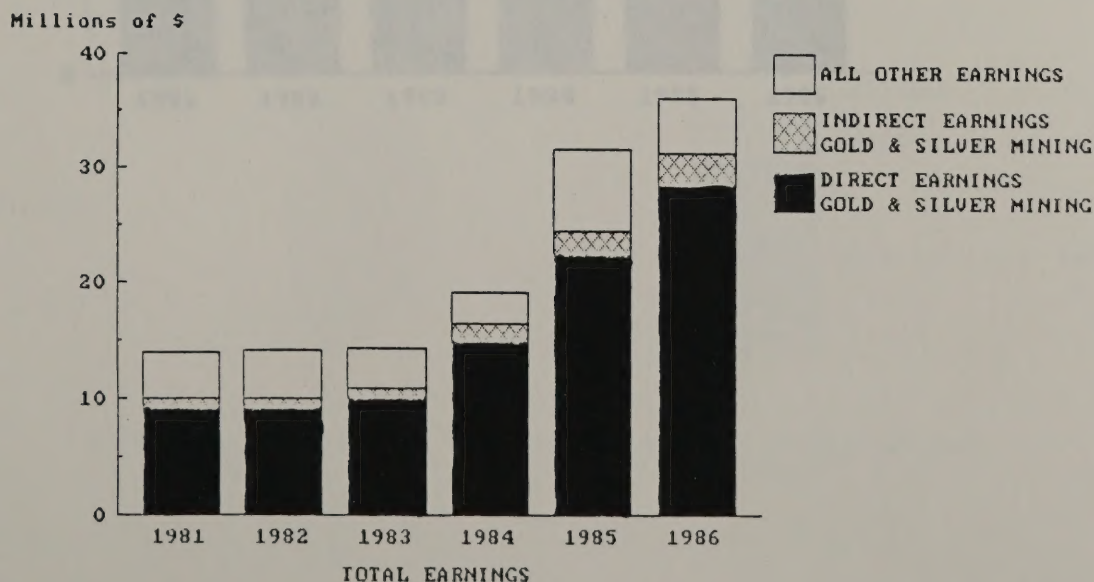


CHART 7b. GOLD AND SILVER MINING CONTRIBUTES
SUBSTANTIALLY TO TOTAL EARNINGS IN EUREKA COUNTY

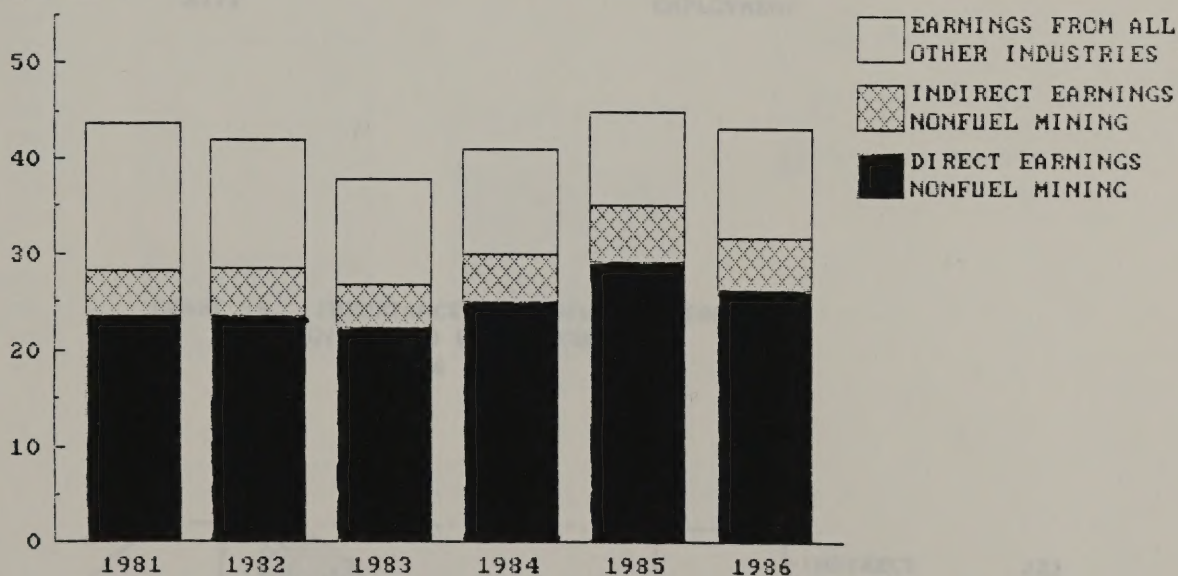


LANDER COUNTY

Like Eureka, Lander is also not diversified and relies heavily on mining. The importance of mining is shown in Charts 8 and 9a and b. For 1981 and 1986 almost 50% of the work force was directly and indirectly affected by nonfuel mining. More importantly, Chart 8 shows earnings directly and indirectly related to nonfuel minerals accounted for substantial portions of total county earnings, ranging from 65% in 1981 to 78% in 1985. Employment in Lander declined for most industries, including mining, during the 1981-1986 period, because employment increases in gold and silver were unable to offset losses from a slumping barite industry and the shutdown of copper mining.

CHART 8. TOTAL IMPACTS ON EARNINGS FROM NONFUEL MINERAL MINING IN LANDER COUNTY

Millions of \$



LANSER COUNTY

Like Nevada, Lanser is also not diversified and relies heavily on mining. The importance of mining is shown in Figures 1 and 2 and 3. For 1961 and 1962 almost 90% of the work force was directly and indirectly affected by mining activity. More importantly, about 2/3 of the earnings directly and indirectly related to mining activity accounted for substantial portions of total county earnings, ranging from 55% in 1961 to 70% in 1962. Employment in mining declined for most industries, including mining, during the 1961-1962 period, because employment increases in gold and silver were unable to offset losses from a slumping textile industry and the shutdown of copper mining.

Chart 2. Total Impact on Earnings from Mining
Mineral Mining in Lanser County

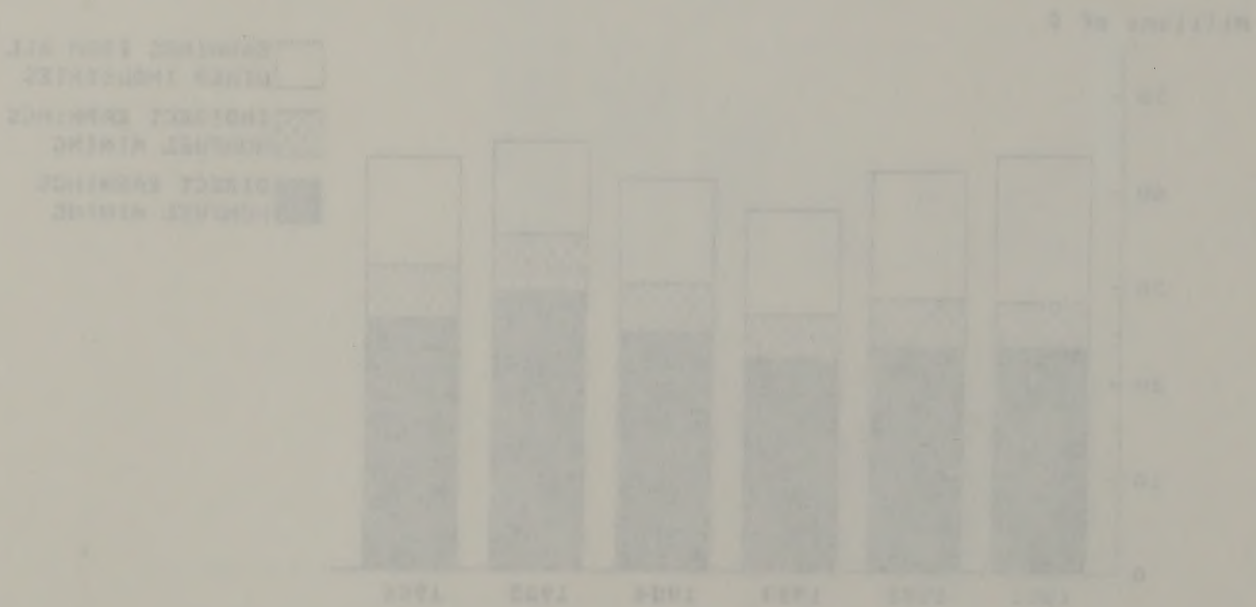


CHART 9a. IMPORTANCE OF NONFUEL MINERAL
EMPLOYMENT TO LANDER COUNTY
1981

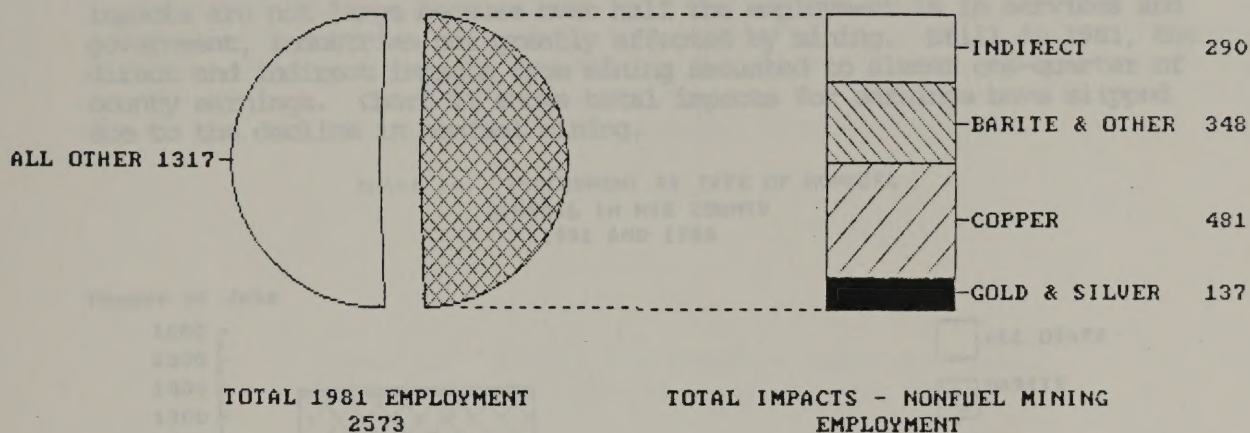


CHART 9b. IMPORTANCE OF NONFUEL MINERAL
EMPLOYMENT TO LANDER COUNTY
1986

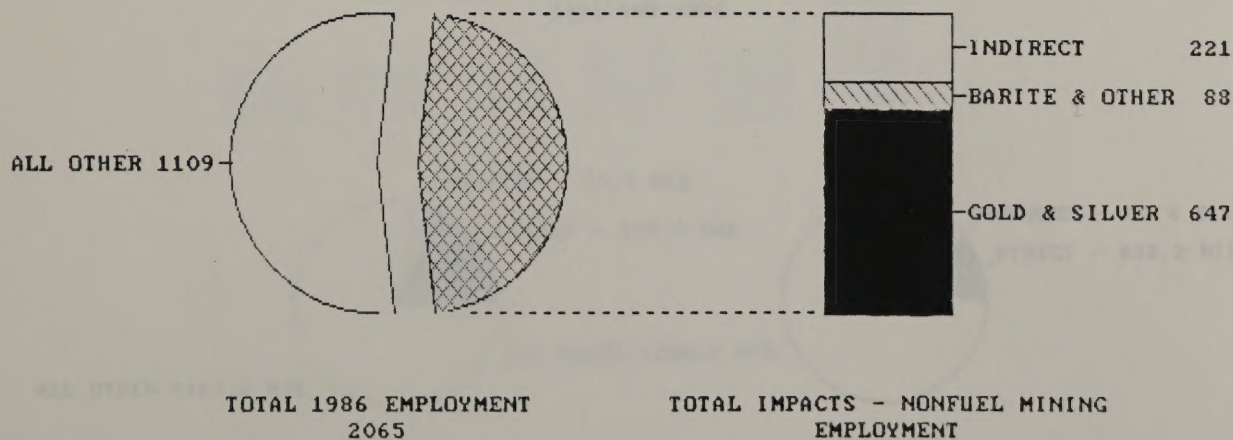


Chart 2A. IMPORTANCE OF MINERAL RESOURCES
EXPOSURE TO LOSS OF COAL
1971



Chart 2B. IMPORTANCE OF MINERAL RESOURCES
EXPOSURE TO LOSS OF COAL
1981



NYE COUNTY

As with other regions of Nevada, gold and silver employment increased dramatically while other mining employment declined. In 1981 gold and silver jobs in Nye stood at about 386, or approximately 28% of total nonfuel mining employment. In 1986 gold and silver climbed to 680 jobs, or 76% of the total. These new jobs in gold and silver were not enough to offset job losses in other mining, and 1986 total nonfuel mining employment averaged 895, down 35% from the average 1,384 in 1981. Nonfuel mining currently accounts for about 8% of county employment, and total impacts are not large because over half the employment is in services and government, industries not greatly affected by mining. Still in 1981, the direct and indirect impacts from mining amounted to almost one-quarter of county earnings. Chart 11 shows total impacts for earnings have slipped due to the decline in nonfuel mining.

CHART 10. EMPLOYMENT BY TYPE OF NONFUEL MINERAL IN NYE COUNTY 1981 AND 1986

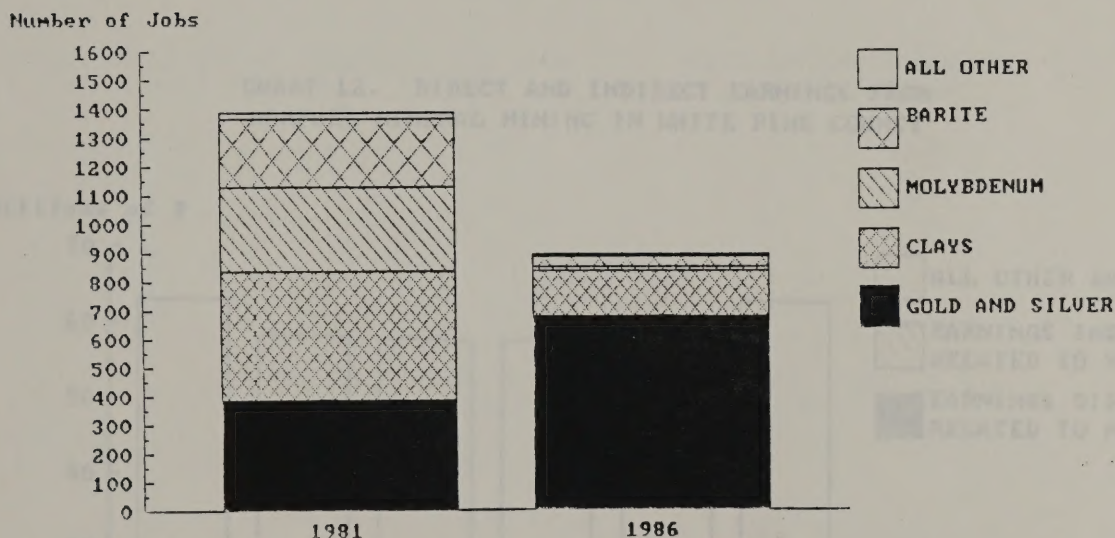
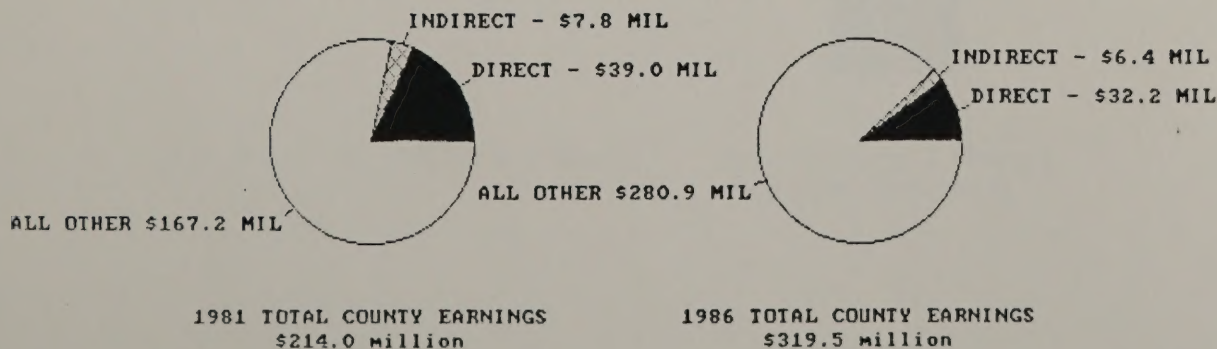


CHART 11. VALUE OF DIRECT AND INDIRECT EARNINGS CONTRIBUTED BY NONFUEL MINING IN NYE COUNTY 1981 AND 1986



WIRE COUNTRY

As with other regions of Nevada, gold and silver equipment investments have been the major portion of the total. In 1961 gold and silver equipment accounted for 70% of the total. In 1962, the percentage dropped to 65% of the total. This was due to a decrease in the amount of gold and silver equipment purchased. In 1961, the amount of gold and silver equipment purchased was \$1,000,000. In 1962, it was \$800,000. The amount of other equipment purchased in 1961 was \$400,000. In 1962, it was \$500,000. The total amount of equipment purchased in 1961 was \$1,400,000. In 1962, it was \$1,300,000. The percentage of gold and silver equipment in the total amount of equipment purchased in 1961 was 71%. In 1962, it was 62%.

FIGURE 1. EQUIPMENT PURCHASED IN WIRE COUNTRY, 1961 AND 1962



FIGURE 2. VALUE OF EQUIPMENT PURCHASED IN WIRE COUNTRY, 1961 AND 1962

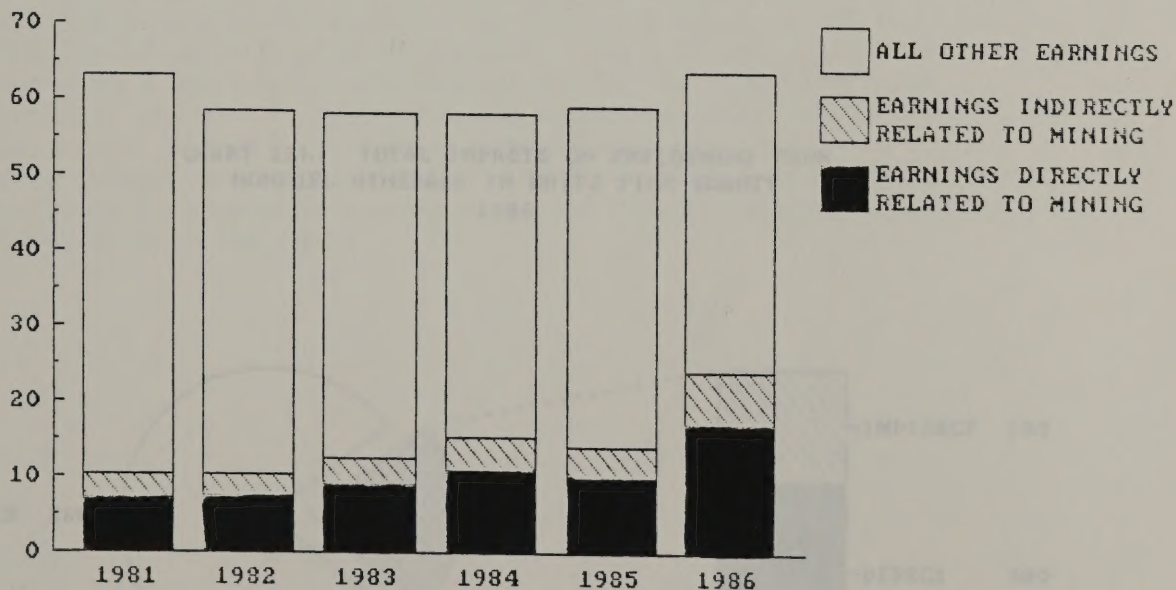


WHITE PINE COUNTY

Employment in most industries in White Pine declined during the 1981-1986 period. Total employment, which stood at 4,255 in 1981, dropped 14% to 3,652 in 1986. About half this decline can be attributed to the direct loss of some 310 jobs during the period from the shutdown of the Kennecott primary copper smelter at McGill. It is estimated up to 280 other county jobs were indirectly lost. After a sharp decline in 1982, nonfuel mining employment, dominated by gold and silver, picked up and stood at 480 jobs at the end of 1986, compared to 350 for 1981. For 1986, gold and silver accounted for 96% of nonfuel mining employment, compared to 87% in 1981. Services and government, which are not greatly affected by mining, account for about 45% of total county employment.

CHART 12. DIRECT AND INDIRECT EARNINGS FROM
NONFUEL MINERAL MINING IN WHITE PINE COUNTY

Millions of \$



NOTE PAGE CHART

Employment in new industries in which the decline during the 1961-1962 period. Total employment, which stood at 4,150 in 1961, dropped to 3,100 in 1962. About half this decline can be attributed to the direct loss of some 110 jobs during the period from the shutdown of the Harwood primary paper mill at Millville. It is estimated up to 1960, other county jobs were indirectly lost. After a sharp decline in 1961, normal mining equipment, dominated by gold and silver, picked up and about 450 jobs at the end of 1962, compared to 120 for 1961. For 1962, gold and silver accounted for 50% of normal mining equipment, compared to 25% in 1961. Services and government, which are not greatly affected by mining, account for about 40% of total county employment.

CHART 12. DIRECT AND INDIRECT EARNINGS FROM MINING, MINERAL, AND OTHER EARNINGS FROM MINING



CHART 13a. TOTAL IMPACTS ON EMPLOYMENT FROM
NONFUEL MINERALS IN WHITE PINE COUNTY
1981

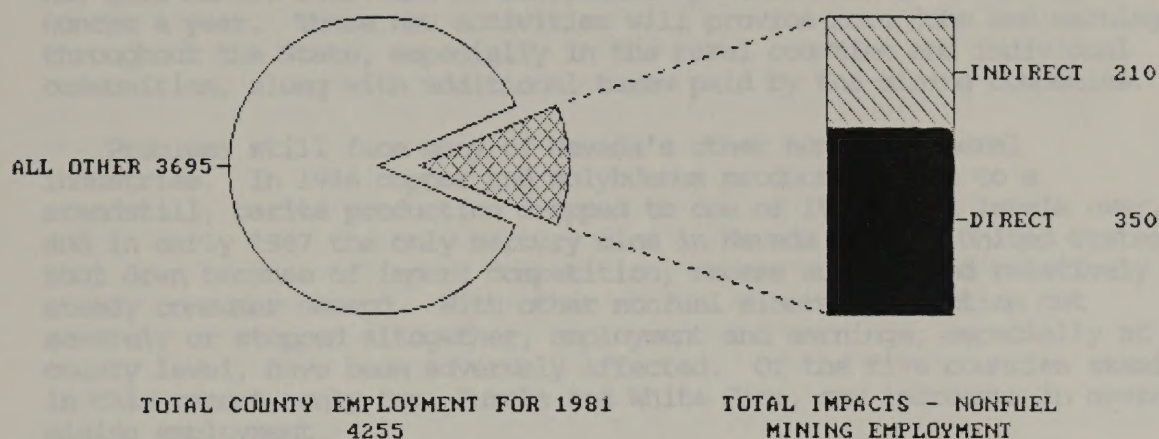


CHART 13b. TOTAL IMPACTS ON EMPLOYMENT FROM
NONFUEL MINERALS IN WHITE PINE COUNTY
1986

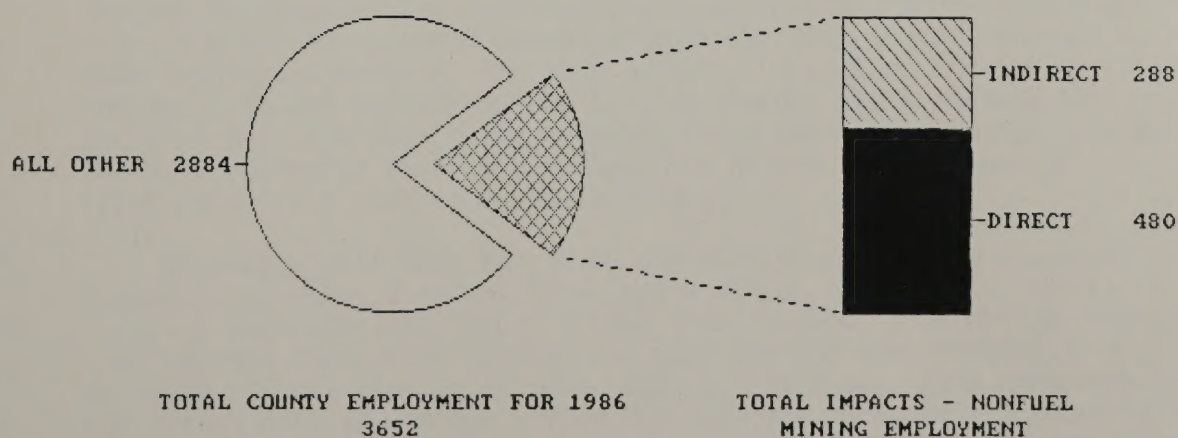


Chart 11. Total Impact on Employment from
Federal Projects in White Pine County
1981



Chart 12. Total Impact on Employment from
Federal Projects in White Pine County
1982



CONCLUSION

Gold production in Nevada increased dramatically between 1981 and 1986 with production and exploration continuing to expand. Decisions to initiate production were announced for twelve new Nevada gold mine projects in 1987 and these projects are moving toward start-ups. Of the new gold mines, four will be substantial producers of at least 50,000 ounces a year. These new activities will provide more jobs and earnings throughout the State, especially in the rural counties and individual communities, along with additional taxes paid by the mining companies.

Problems still face many of Nevada's other nonfuel mineral industries. In 1986 copper and molybdenum production came to a standstill, barite production dropped to one of its lowest levels ever, and in early 1987 the only mercury mine in Nevada and the United States shut down because of import competition, excess supply, and relatively steady consumer demand. With other nonfuel mineral production cut severely or stopped altogether, employment and earnings, especially at the county level, have been adversely affected. Of the five counties examined in this report, only two, Eureka and White Pine, saw increases in overall mining employment.

Producing nonfuel minerals now means adjusting to competitive world markets, uncertain demand, and increasing regulatory costs. Faced with such an environment, nonfuel mineral producers are cutting costs and increasing productivity by reducing labor and adopting new and cheaper technology to produce mineral products. Much of the success enjoyed by Nevada's gold and silver industry is due to the "heap leaching" technology, and while employment has increased considerably, output and consequently productivity have increased even more. A more capital-intensive nonfuel mineral industry will not necessarily result in significant increases in mining jobs, and direct employment increases may be lower than in the past.

APPENDIX A. - METHODOLOGY

Any developed economy, whether national or regional, is characterized by a high degree of interdependence among producing sectors of the economy. Each sector not only produces goods or services but is also a consumer itself, purchasing other goods and services for use in its production process. An input-output matrix quantifies these relationships by specifying the output of each sector and the labor, material, and service inputs needed to produce that output. Once an economy is so described, production changes in any sector can be traced through the matrix to determine the impact of such changes on all other economic sectors.

The construction and use of input-output models require some simplifying assumptions which may affect the analysis of results. A key premise is that inputs are used by industries in fixed proportions. This assumption of linearity does not allow for factor substitution or economies of scale. Further, all inputs are assumed to be available as expansion occurs. Though these restrictions may not be met in a rapidly changing economy, in most cases changes in production technology are slow enough that analysis using input-output techniques provides reasonable results.

The input-output model used in this report is the IMPLAN model developed by the U. S. Forest Service. IMPLAN uses specific regional or local economic data in conjunction with the production technology represented in the national input-output table prepared by the Bureau of Economic Analysis, U. S. Department of Commerce, to generate a regional input-output matrix for the area under study. This regional model provides estimates of output, income and employment for all industrial sectors in the region (up to 466 sectors); purchases of inputs by each producing sector from other sectors both within and outside the region; and purchases of final goods and services by individuals, businesses, and government, both within and outside the region.

Once the regional input-output table is created, it can be manipulated mathematically to generate output, income and employment multipliers. By applying these multipliers to an initial change in one or more industrial sectors, the total economic impact on the region can be estimated as the effects of the initial change ripple through the rest of the economy. The ability to estimate these total impacts for a large number of economic sectors comprises the unique contribution of input-output analysis to economic theory.

Preparation of this report on the contribution of the mineral industry to Nevada involved three major steps. First, the regional industry data provided by the IMPLAN model needed to be checked against similar data from other sources for accuracy and consistency, thus ensuring the calculation of reasonable multipliers. Data corresponding to the IMPLAN data is available from the economic censuses and other reports published by the Census bureau. Next, mineral industry data for Nevada from 1981 to 1986 were collected and analyzed, resulting in estimates of recent direct impacts of minerals to the State economy. The multipliers were then applied to the estimated direct impacts to determine the estimated total impacts.

APPENDIX A - METHODOLOGY

For developed countries, whether national or regional, is characterized by a high degree of interdependence among production sectors of the economy. Each sector not only produces goods or services but is also a consumer itself, purchasing other goods and services for use in its production process. In input-output analysis, these relationships are identified in the output of each sector and the labor, material, and service inputs needed to produce that output. Once an economy is so described, production changes in any sector can be traced through the system to determine the impact of such changes on all other economic sectors.

The production and use of input-output models require some simplifying assumptions which are the basis of the analysis. A key premise in these models is that the economy is divided into final production, consumption of intermediate goods, and input-output relationships. An assumption of linearity does not allow for factor substitution or economies of scale. Further, all inputs are assumed to be available in unlimited amounts. These assumptions may not be valid in a rapidly changing economy, in that cases changes in production technology are also made that require using input-output techniques to produce reasonable results.

The input-output model used in this report is the IOTAN model developed by the U. S. Census Bureau. IOTAN uses specific regional or local economic data in conjunction with the construction technology represented in the national input-output table prepared by the Bureau of Economic Analysis, U. S. Department of Commerce, to produce a regional input-output table for the same sector study. This regional model provides estimates of output, income and employment for all industrial sectors in the region (up to the census), purchases of inputs by each sector, and other flows between sectors within and outside the region. Input-output tables are also prepared for individual, business, and government, both within and outside the region.

Since the regional input-output table is created, it can be employed and automatically to generate output, income and employment estimates. By applying these estimates to an initial change in use or new investment patterns, the total economic impact on the region can be estimated as the effects of the initial change ripple through the rest of the economy. The ability to estimate these total impacts for a large number of economic sectors requires the unique construction of input-output analysis to economic theory.

Information of this report on the construction of the model is derived from several sources. First, the regional industry data provided by the IOTAN model needed to be created against existing data from other sources for energy and materials. Then, the construction of reasonable input-output data corresponding to the IOTAN data is available from the economic changes and other reports published by the Census Bureau. Next, annual industry data for the years 1957 to 1966 were collected and analyzed, resulting in estimates of recent direct inputs of materials to the State economy. The substitution was then applied to the estimated direct inputs to determine the estimated total inputs.

Data for the years 1981 to 1986 came from a variety of sources, including Bureau of Mines commodity specialists, the Nevada Employment Security Department, the Nevada Department of Taxation, the Bureau of Economic Analysis, and the Bureau of Census. These data were often collected at a higher level of aggregation than desired for this report or were withheld to maintain individual company confidentiality. Thus, many values had to be estimated.

The Bureau of Economic Analysis provided total mining industry employment and earnings data for 1981 to 1986 which are consistent with similar IMPLAN data. Allocation of these employment and earnings totals to specific kinds of mining was based primarily on employment detail provided by the Nevada Employment Security Department. Total gross state product (GSP) for Nevada was estimated by developing U. S. ratios of gross national product (GNP) by industry to compensation by industry and applying these ratios to earnings by industry for Nevada obtained from the Bureau of Economic Analysis. GSP for the nonfuel minerals was estimated separately, and certain components such as corporate profits before taxes, capital consumption allowances, and net interest were estimated from relations developed from financial data in company reports for several mining and metals companies. The production indexes were estimated from Bureau of Mines production data and weighted by estimates of compensation and employment attributed to the mining industries producing the minerals. For this procedure the mining industries were classified by the three-digit U. S. Standard Industrial Classification.

The latest U. S. input-output table currently available is based on 1977 economic data and depicts current account expenditures. It does not measure investment in plant and equipment which results in technological improvements in mineral production. The input-output production functions in this report describe current purchases of goods and services from other industries which are needed in the production process. Furthermore, multipliers derived from these production functions include direct and indirect purchases of goods and services needed by employees of the industries affected. While technological changes and shifts in consumer preferences may alter purchase patterns for some goods and services over time, multipliers generated from the 1977 input-output table are still assumed to be reasonable reflections of each mining industry's purchases and importance to other industries in the economy.

APPENDIX B. - TABLES FOR NEVADA AND THE COUNTIES OF ELKO, EUREKA, LANDER, NYE, AND WHITE PINE

This appendix contains several tables for Nevada and the five counties analyzed. Table 1 shows nonfuel mineral production for Nevada compiled by the Bureau of Mines, while the remaining tables show employment and earnings by major industry and the total economic impacts.

The Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA), U. S. Department of Commerce, provided the tables showing full-time and part-time employment and earnings by major industry. These tables are shown in a manner consistent with BEA's presentation. For the State of Nevada, the only industry levels published for nonfuel mining are total metal mining and total nonmetallic minerals, except fuels. For the counties, only total mining (nonfuel plus fuel) is published.

For some years BEA withheld mining employment and earnings data. In Table 2, for instance, 1982 total employment for metal mining was withheld. Since BEA only withheld such industry data for either a single year or two years, estimates could easily be interpolated or extrapolated. Employment and earnings for a specific industry, such as gold and silver mining, were estimated from information provided by the Nevada Employment Security Department.

The tables showing total impacts are based on calculations from the input-output models developed from the U. S. Forest Service's regional economic impact model, IMPLAN. The indirect and total impacts are, for the most part, estimates and should be interpreted with caution.

Table 1. - Nonfuel Mineral Production in Nevada 1/
(Millions of \$)

	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986
Barite (thousand s.t.)	2,482 \$79.7	1,575 \$52.7	663 \$21.7	615 \$14.9	590 \$10.9	184 \$3.0
Clays 2/ (thousand s.t.)	73 \$2.9	103 \$2.6	58 \$2.3	20 \$1.2	80 \$3.8	10 \$0.6
Gem stones	NA \$1.0	NA \$1.2	NA \$1.2	NA \$1.3	NA \$1.3	NA \$0.2
Gold (recoverable content of ores, etc., thousand troy ounces)	524.8 \$241.2	757.1 \$284.6	960.7 \$407.3	1,020.5 \$368.1	1,276.1 \$405.4	2,098.9 \$772.9
Gypsum (thousand s.t.)	778 \$6.9	656 \$4.5	998 \$7.9	1,192 \$8.9	1,207 \$8.9	1,236 \$8.2
Iron ore (thousand long tons)	99 \$1.5	77 \$1.1	W W	W W	W W	W W
Lead (recoverable content of ores, etc., metric tons)	W W	W W	14 W	W W	L L	- -
Mercury (76-lb flasks)	27,819 \$11.5	25,760 W	25,070 W	19,048 W	16,530 W	W W
Sand and gravel Construction (thousand s.t.)	7,065 \$15.8	6,027 \$11.7	7,500 \$16.2	8,202 \$20.5	9,500 \$24.9	12,197 \$35.7
Industrial (thousand s.t.)	W W	W W	W W	489 W	479 W	518 W
Silver (recoverable content of ores, etc., thousand troy ounces)	3,039 \$32.0	3,142 \$25.0	5,179 \$59.3	6,477 \$52.7	4,947 \$30.4	6,409 \$35.1
Stone, crushed (thousand s.t.)	1,343 \$5.7	1,300 \$4.5	1,269 \$5.4	1,100 \$4.7	1,334 \$6.2	1,500 \$7.0
Zinc (recoverable content of ores, etc.)	W W	-	-	-	-	-
All other nonfuel minerals (value only) 3/	\$108.5	\$144.4	\$111.2	\$151.8	\$139.2	\$114.6
Total	\$506.7	\$532.5	\$632.5	\$624.1	\$631.0	\$977.3
Total excl gold and silver	\$233.5	\$222.9	\$165.9	\$203.3	\$195.1	\$169.3

Source: Bureau of Mines.

NA Not Available. s.t. Short tons. W Withheld to avoid disclosing company proprietary data;
value included with value for all other nonfuel minerals.
L Less than 1/2 unit.

1/ Production as measured by mine shipments, sales, or marketable
production (including consumption by producers).

2/ Excludes certain clays; value included with the value for all other nonfuel minerals.

3/ Combined value of cement (portland), clays (fuller's earth and kaolin), copper,
diatomite, fluorspar, iron ore (usable), lime, lithium compounds, magnesite,
molybdenum, perlite, salt, and values indicated by symbol W.

Table 2. - Full-time and part-time employment by major industry for Nevada 1/

	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986
Total	494,481	487,833	493,953	522,342	546,318	574,180
Farm	6,058	5,677	5,551	5,275	5,035	5,302
Nonfarm 2/						
Agric serv, forestry, fisheries, & other3/	2,594	2,647	2,928	3,285	3,574	3,854
Mining	8,315	7,196	6,426	7,137	6,580	6,864
Coal mining	0	0	0	D	D	D
Oil and gas extraction	877	D	527	D	D	D
Metal mining	5,206	e4,400	4,351	4,993	4,445	5,182
Gold and silver e/	2,568	2,246	2,597	3,659	3,627	4,524
Nonmetallic minerals, except fuels	2,232	e2,000	1,548	1,525	1,430	1,171
Chem & fertilizers, incl barite e/	1,009	889	526	487	526	266
Construction	30,222	25,232	25,088	28,113	30,246	34,471
Manufacturing	21,059	19,811	20,219	22,218	23,190	23,567
Transportation and public utilities	26,289	26,097	25,965	26,831	27,290	28,773
Wholesale trade	14,767	14,388	14,381	15,471	16,526	17,448
Retail trade	79,386	76,346	76,354	81,142	84,974	87,980
Finance, insurance, and real estate	32,424	32,364	33,401	36,426	39,344	41,616
Services	201,707	204,943	209,626	222,707	235,382	248,855
Hotels and other lodging places	65,245	64,472	67,247	81,635	99,881	104,331
Government and government enterprises	71,660	73,132	74,014	73,737	74,177	75,450
Federal, civilian	9,683	9,872	9,857	10,152	10,555	10,912
Military	12,860	13,538	14,636	13,699	13,083	13,134
State and local	49,117	49,722	49,521	49,886	50,539	51,404

Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis, U. S. Department of Commerce.

1/ Based on 1972 U.S. Standard Industrial Classification.

Includes wage and salary employees plus proprietors.

2/ Excludes limited partners.

3/ Other -- Number of jobs held by U.S. residents working for international organizations in the U.S.

D Not shown to avoid disclosure of confidential information.

e Estimated by the author from data provided by the Nevada Employment Security Department. Actual figures either not available or withheld by the Bureau of Economic Analysis.

Table 1 - Expenditures and Receipts for Research and Development in the United States, 1950-1960

	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960
Total	10,100	10,500	11,000	11,500	12,000	12,500	13,000	13,500	14,000	14,500	15,000
Government	3,500	3,600	3,700	3,800	3,900	4,000	4,100	4,200	4,300	4,400	4,500
Non-Government	6,600	6,900	7,300	7,700	8,100	8,500	8,900	9,300	9,700	10,100	10,500
Corporate	4,500	4,800	5,100	5,400	5,700	6,000	6,300	6,600	6,900	7,200	7,500
University	1,500	1,600	1,700	1,800	1,900	2,000	2,100	2,200	2,300	2,400	2,500
Individual	600	500	500	500	500	500	500	500	500	500	500
Government	3,500	3,600	3,700	3,800	3,900	4,000	4,100	4,200	4,300	4,400	4,500
Non-Government	6,600	6,900	7,300	7,700	8,100	8,500	8,900	9,300	9,700	10,100	10,500
Corporate	4,500	4,800	5,100	5,400	5,700	6,000	6,300	6,600	6,900	7,200	7,500
University	1,500	1,600	1,700	1,800	1,900	2,000	2,100	2,200	2,300	2,400	2,500
Individual	600	500	500	500	500	500	500	500	500	500	500

Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis, U. S. Department of Commerce.
 1. Based on 1950-1960 Standard Industrial Classification.
 2. Includes only and refers to expenditures for research and development.
 3. Includes related activities.
 4. Excludes expenditures for the U. S. Government.
 5. Excludes expenditures for non-Government.
 6. Excludes expenditures for the U. S. Government.
 7. Excludes expenditures for non-Government.
 8. Excludes expenditures for the U. S. Government.
 9. Excludes expenditures for non-Government.
 10. Excludes expenditures for the U. S. Government.

Table 3. - Full-time and part-time employment by major industry for Elko County, Nevada 1/

	1981	1982	1983	1984	e/ 1985	e/ 1986
Total	11,291	11,342	11,650	12,658	13,145	13,265
Farm	798	774	729	703	NA	NA
Nonfarm 2/						
Agric serv, forestry, fisheries, & other3/	63	75	80	86	NA	NA
Mining	748	826	687	798	809	742
Nonfuel mining e/	598	611	475	519	560	580
Gold and silver e/	317	379	408	462	487	562
Chem & fertilizers, incl barite e/	228	214	55	40	30	13
Construction	755	625	525	671	NA	NA
Manufacturing	227	203	210	192	NA	NA
Transportation and public utilities	787	748	748	776	NA	NA
Wholesale trade	250	248	280	309	NA	NA
Retail trade	1,607	1,552	1,519	1,606	NA	NA
Finance, insurance, and real estate	475	458	493	540	NA	NA
Services	3,683	3,982	4,465	4,935	NA	NA
Government and government enterprises	1,898	1,851	1,914	2,042	NA	NA
Federal, civilian	331	308	312	380	NA	NA
Military	92	56	64	63	NA	NA
State and local	1,475	1,487	1,538	1,599	NA	NA

Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis. U. S. Department of Commerce

1/ Based on 1972 U.S. Standard Industrial Classification.

Includes wage and salary employees plus proprietors.

2/ Excludes limited partners.

3/ Other -- Number of jobs held by U.S. residents working for international organizations in the U.S.

e Estimated by the author from data provided by the Nevada Employment Security Department.

NA Not available

Table 4. - Full-time and part-time employment by major industry for Eureka County, Nevada 1/

	1981	1982	1983	1984	e/ 1985	e/ 1986
Total	820	750	749	878	1200	1285
Farm	163	158	148	143	NA	NA
Nonfarm 2/						
Agric serv, forestry, fisheries, & other3/	L	L	L	L	NA	NA
Mining	394	e 349	e 312	485	671	798
Nonfuel mining e/	366	318	307	480	642	790
Gold and silver e/	346	307	299	470	619	787
Construction	D	D	D	L	NA	NA
Manufacturing	L	L	L	L	NA	NA
Transportation and public utilities	D	L	L	L	NA	NA
Wholesale trade	L	L	L	L	NA	NA
Retail trade	80	61	64	69	NA	NA
Finance, insurance, and real estate	L	D	L	L	NA	NA
Services	24	26	32	29	NA	NA
Government and government enterprises	109	127	124	126	NA	NA
Federal, civilian	L	L	L	L	NA	NA
Military	L	L	L	L	NA	NA
State and local	100	114	113	114	NA	NA

Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis, U. S. Department of Commerce.

1/ Based on 1972 U.S. Standard Industrial Classification.

Includes wage and salary employees plus proprietors.

2/ Excludes limited partners.

3/ Other -- Number of jobs held by U.S. residents working for international organizations in the U.S.

D Not shown to avoid disclosure of confidential information.

L Less than 10 jobs.

e Estimated by the author from data provided by the Nevada Employment Security Department.

NA Not available

Table 1 - Estimated and actual employment by major industry for Puerto Rico, 1960-1964

	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964
Total	150,000	155,000	160,000	165,000	170,000
Manufacturing	40,000	42,000	44,000	46,000	48,000
Construction	15,000	16,000	17,000	18,000	19,000
Wholesale and Retail Trade	25,000	26,000	27,000	28,000	29,000
Transportation and Public Utilities	10,000	10,500	11,000	11,500	12,000
Government	12,000	12,500	13,000	13,500	14,000
Education	8,000	8,500	9,000	9,500	10,000
Health	5,000	5,500	6,000	6,500	7,000
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	7,000	7,500	8,000	8,500	9,000
Services	18,000	19,000	20,000	21,000	22,000
Government and Government Enterprises	12,000	12,500	13,000	13,500	14,000
Public Utilities	8,000	8,500	9,000	9,500	10,000
Other	10,000	10,500	11,000	11,500	12,000

Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis, U. S. Department of Commerce.

1. Based on 1960 U. S. Standard Industrial Classification.

2. Includes only the 100 largest corporations.

3. Excludes Federal Government.

4. Other - Total of all other non-Federal Government.

5. Includes only corporations in the U. S.

6. Not shown in 1960 figures of total employment.

7. Estimated by the author from data provided by the Bureau of Economic Analysis.

8. Excludes Government.

9. Not available.

Table 5. - Full-time and part-time employment by major industry for Lander County, Nevada 1/

	1981	1982	1983	1984	e/ 1985	e/ 1986
Total	2,573	2,316	2,048	2,128	2,154	2,065
Farm	137	132	123	119	NA	NA
Nonfarm 2/						
Agric serv, forestry, fisheries, & other3/	13	D	D	D	NA	NA
Mining	1,164	1,035	813	843	859	745
Nonfuel Mining e/	966	880	748	809	840	735
Gold and Silver e/	137	123	168	643	657	647
Copper e/	481	444	403	0	0	0
Chem & fertilizers, incl barite e/	335	304	172	163	179	84
Construction	D	15	15	21	NA	NA
Manufacturing	D	D	D	D	NA	NA
Transportation and Public Utilities	76	81	81	102	NA	NA
Wholesale Trade	D	43	D	18	NA	NA
Retail Trade	516	398	327	308	NA	NA
Finance, insurance, and real estate	38	40	38	41	NA	NA
Services	155	162	252	280	NA	NA
Government and government enterprises	407	392	362	367	NA	NA
Federal, civilian	117	93	80	79	NA	NA
Military	13	14	14	13	NA	NA
State and local	277	285	268	275	NA	NA

Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis, U. S. Department of Commerce.

1/ Based on 1972 U.S. Standard Industrial Classification.

Includes wage and salary employees plus proprietors.

2/ Excludes limited partners.

3/ Other -- Number of jobs held by U.S. residents working for international organizations in the U.S.

D Not shown to avoid disclosure of confidential information.

e Estimated by the author from data provided by the Nevada Employment Security Department

NA Not available

Table 1 - Value-added and percentage changes by major industry for Canada (constant prices 1982)

	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
Total	2,917	2,916	2,942	2,942	2,916	2,902
Manufacturing	1,017	1,017	1,017	1,017	1,017	1,017
Food, drink, and tobacco	1,017	1,017	1,017	1,017	1,017	1,017
Chemical and allied products	1,017	1,017	1,017	1,017	1,017	1,017
Textiles, leather, and clothing	1,017	1,017	1,017	1,017	1,017	1,017
Metals and metal products	1,017	1,017	1,017	1,017	1,017	1,017
Transportation equipment	1,017	1,017	1,017	1,017	1,017	1,017
Other manufacturing	1,017	1,017	1,017	1,017	1,017	1,017
Construction	1,017	1,017	1,017	1,017	1,017	1,017
Trade, hotels, and restaurants	1,017	1,017	1,017	1,017	1,017	1,017
Transportation and communication	1,017	1,017	1,017	1,017	1,017	1,017
Finance, insurance, and real estate	1,017	1,017	1,017	1,017	1,017	1,017
Government and government enterprises	1,017	1,017	1,017	1,017	1,017	1,017
Education, health, and social services	1,017	1,017	1,017	1,017	1,017	1,017
Other services	1,017	1,017	1,017	1,017	1,017	1,017

Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis, P. 1, Department of Commerce.
 1. Based on 1982 P. 1, Statistical Information.
 2. Includes value added and related activities of corporations.
 3. Includes related activities.
 4. Other - based on value added by P. 1, percentage working for
 information, transportation, and other.
 5. Not shown as value added of statistical information.
 6. Excludes the two major non-value added by the goods
 (Government, Government enterprises).
 7. Not available.

Table 6. - Full-time and part-time employment by major industry for Nye County, Nevada 1/

	1981	1982	1983	1984	e/ 1985	e/ 1986
Total	9,030	9,638	9,571	10,155	10,842	10,963
Farm	185	178	166	162	NA	NA
Nonfarm 2/						
Agric serv, forestry, fisheries, & other3/	D	D	D	D	NA	NA
Mining	1,554	1,452	1,138	1,236	874	1,003
Nonfuel Mining e/	1,384	1,348	1,053	1,105	726	895
Gold and Silver	386	350	338	416	408	680
Ferroalloy ores, incl molybdenum e/	291	480	335	321	31	16
Clays e/	452	316	248	242	166	158
Chem & fertilizers, incl barite e/	238	200	130	123	119	34
Construction	431	221	176	161	NA	NA
Manufacturing	94	94	81	86	NA	NA
Transportation and public utilities	158	D	D	D	NA	NA
Wholesale trade	D	41	24	21	NA	NA
Retail trade	625	639	610	647	NA	NA
Finance, insurance, and real estate	D	D	D	351	NA	NA
Services	4,683	5,714	6,094	6,421	NA	NA
Government and government enterprises	778	790	817	897	NA	NA
Federal, civilian	127	136	142	132	NA	NA
Military	98	63	67	68	NA	NA
State and local	553	591	608	697	NA	NA

Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis, U. S. Department of Commerce.

1/ Based on 1972 U.S. Standard Industrial Classification.

Includes wage and salary employees plus proprietors.

2/ Excludes limited partners.

3/ Other -- Number of jobs held by U.S. residents working for international organizations in the U.S.

D Not shown to avoid disclosure of confidential information.

e Estimated by the author from data provided by the Nevada Employment Security Department.

NA Not available

Table 7. - Full-time and part-time employment by major industry for White Pine County, Nevada 1/

	1981	1982	1983	1984	e/ 1985	e/ 1986
Total	4,255	3,695	3,527	3,569	3,523	3,652
Farm	183	175	163	159	NA	NA
Nonfarm 2/						
Agric serv, forestry, fisheries, & other 3/	L	D	D	D	NA	NA
Mining	539	363	412	480	419	516
Nonfuel mining e/	350	271	277	341	288	480
Gold and Silver e/	306	243	268	310	267	461
Construction	237	167	182	223	NA	NA
Manufacturing	369	316	164	37	NA	NA
Transportation and public utilities	249	209	206	208	NA	NA
Wholesale trade	66	D	D	D	NA	NA
Retail trade	802	735	715	775	NA	NA
Finance, insurance, and real estate	168	146	137	123	NA	NA
Services	792	759	723	738	NA	NA
Government and government enterprises	842	753	748	717	NA	NA
Federal, civilian	152	147	142	140	NA	NA
Military	25	25	26	25	NA	NA
State and local	665	581	580	552	NA	NA

Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis, U. S. Department of Commerce.

1/ Based on 1972 U.S. Standard Industrial Classification.

Includes wage and salary employees plus proprietors.

2/ Excludes limited partners.

3/ Other -- Number of jobs held by U.S. residents working for international organization in the U.S.

D Not shown to avoid disclosure of confidential information.

L Less than 10 jobs.

e Estimated by the author from data provided by the Nevada Employment Security Department.

NA Not available

Table 1 - Full-time and part-time employees by major industry for 1960-1969, Nevada

	1969	1968	1967	1966	1965	1964	1963	1962	1961
Total	10,727	10,727	10,727	10,727	10,727	10,727	10,727	10,727	10,727
Manufacturing	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Construction	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Transportation and communication	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Government and government enterprises	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Education	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Health, education, and social services	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Finance, insurance, and real estate	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Professional, scientific, and technical services	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Food, drink, and lodging	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Other	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000

Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis, U.S. Department of Commerce
 1. Based on 1967 U.S. Standard Industrial Classification
 2. Includes all full-time and part-time employees
 3. Includes all full-time and part-time employees
 4. Includes all full-time and part-time employees
 5. Includes all full-time and part-time employees
 6. Includes all full-time and part-time employees
 7. Includes all full-time and part-time employees
 8. Includes all full-time and part-time employees
 9. Includes all full-time and part-time employees
 10. Includes all full-time and part-time employees

Table 8. - Earnings by major industry for Nevada 1/
(Millions of \$)

	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986
Total	8,123.7	8,366.2	8,836.1	9,601.3	10,378.2	11,227.5
Farm	49.8	40.7	29.1	44.0	32.2	40.4
Nonfarm						
Agric serv, forestry, fisheries, & other ^{2/}	30.2	28.9	38.9	37.8	41.0	45.8
Mining	230.4	210.2	199.1	228.2	234.0	229.0
Coal mining	0.0	0.0	0.0	D	D	D
Oil and gas extraction	36.3	D	22.9	D	D	D
Metal mining	139.2	e130.3	131.0	155.6	154.3	186.4
Nonmetallic minerals, except fuels	54.9	e52.8	45.2	46.4	43.6	11.1
Construction	830.0	704.6	698.4	754.5	815.7	944.6
Manufacturing	418.4	416.5	436.0	497.9	530.4	554.1
Transportation and public utilities	626.5	669.3	714.2	736.8	754.3	814.6
Wholesale trade	294.7	303.0	310.5	347.3	391.3	422.3
Retail trade	897.8	897.9	941.3	1,024.0	1,109.1	1,186.5
Finance, insurance, and real estate	348.4	337.3	387.3	428.5	477.7	548.4
Services	3,168.0	3,392.4	3,627.8	3,996.1	4,382.0	4,752.2
Hotels and other lodging places	1,025.4	1,044.1	1,137.9	1,408.6	1,758.2	1,875.8
Government and government enterprises	1,229.3	1,365.4	1,453.6	1,506.1	1,610.5	1,689.5
Federal, civilian	214.5	229.5	249.0	271.7	287.4	295.9
Military	170.4	198.4	224.9	217.3	214.8	216.7
State and local	844.4	937.6	979.7	1,017.1	1,108.3	1,176.8

Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis, U. S. Department of Commerce.

1/ Based on 1972 U.S. Standard Industrial Classification.

Components of earnings are wages and salaries, other labor income, and proprietors' income.

2/ Other -- wages and salaries of U.S. residents working for international organizations in the U.S.

D Not shown to avoid disclosure of confidential information.

e Estimated by the author. Actual figures withheld by the Bureau of Economic Analysis.

1. The data in this report are based on confidential information furnished to the Bureau of Economic Warfare by the Department of Commerce.

2. The data in this report are based on confidential information furnished to the Bureau of Economic Warfare by the Department of Commerce.

3. The data in this report are based on confidential information furnished to the Bureau of Economic Warfare by the Department of Commerce.

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5. The data in this report are based on confidential information furnished to the Bureau of Economic Warfare by the Department of Commerce.

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Category	1941					1940	1939	1938	1937	1936	1935	1934	1933	1932	1931	1930	1929	1928	1927	1926	1925	1924	1923	1922	1921	1920	1919	1918	1917	1916	1915	1914	1913	1912	1911	1910	1909	1908	1907	1906	1905	1904	1903	1902	1901	1900	1899	1898	1897	1896	1895	1894	1893	1892	1891	1890	1889	1888	1887	1886	1885	1884	1883	1882	1881	1880	1879	1878	1877	1876	1875	1874	1873	1872	1871	1870	1869	1868	1867	1866	1865	1864	1863	1862	1861	1860	1859	1858	1857	1856	1855	1854	1853	1852	1851	1850	1849	1848	1847	1846	1845	1844	1843	1842	1841	1840	1839	1838	1837	1836	1835	1834	1833	1832	1831	1830	1829	1828	1827	1826	1825	1824	1823	1822	1821	1820	1819	1818	1817	1816	1815	1814	1813	1812	1811	1810	1809	1808	1807	1806	1805	1804	1803	1802	1801	1800	1799	1798	1797	1796	1795	1794	1793	1792	1791	1790	1789	1788	1787	1786	1785	1784	1783	1782	1781	1780	1779	1778	1777	1776	1775	1774	1773	1772	1771	1770	1769	1768	1767	1766	1765	1764	1763	1762	1761	1760	1759	1758	1757	1756	1755	1754	1753	1752	1751	1750	1749	1748	1747	1746	1745	1744	1743	1742	1741	1740	1739	1738	1737	1736	1735	1734	1733	1732	1731	1730	1729	1728	1727	1726	1725	1724	1723	1722	1721	1720	1719	1718	1717	1716	1715	1714	1713	1712	1711	1710	1709	1708	1707	1706	1705	1704	1703	1702	1701	1700	1699	1698	1697	1696	1695	1694	1693	1692	1691	1690	1689	1688	1687	1686	1685	1684	1683	1682	1681	1680	1679	1678	1677	1676	1675	1674	1673	1672	1671	1670	1669	1668	1667	1666	1665	1664	1663	1662	1661	1660	1659	1658	1657	1656	1655	1654	1653	1652	1651	1650	1649	1648	1647	1646	1645	1644	1643	1642	1641	1640	1639	1638	1637	1636	1635	1634	1633	1632	1631	1630	1629	1628	1627	1626	1625	1624	1623	1622	1621	1620	1619	1618	1617	1616	1615	1614	1613	1612	1611	1610	1609	1608	1607	1606	1605	1604	1603	1602	1601	1600	1599	1598	1597	1596	1595	1594	1593	1592	1591	1590	1589	1588	1587	1586	1585	1584	1583	1582	1581	1580	1579	1578	1577	1576	1575	1574	1573	1572	1571	1570	1569	1568	1567	1566	1565	1564	1563	1562	1561	1560	1559	1558	1557	1556	1555	1554	1553	1552	1551	1550	1549	1548	1547	1546	1545	1544	1543	1542	1541	1540	1539	1538	1537	1536	1535	1534	1533	1532	1531	1530	1529	1528	1527	1526	1525	1524	1523	1522	1521	1520	1519	1518	1517	1516	1515	1514	1513	1512
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Table 9. - Earnings by major industry for Elko County, Nevada 1/
(Millions of \$)

	1981	1982	1983	1984	e/ 1985	e/ 1986
Total	155.3	163.1	169.8	192.0	206.8	216.7
Farm	6.2	6.2	6.0	5.9	NA	NA
Nonfarm						
Agric serv, forestry, fisheries, & other2/	0.7	0.9	0.7	0.7	NA	NA
Mining	17.5	19.6	18.0	21.8	26.3	28.3
Nonfuel mining e/	14.0	14.5	12.4	14.2	17.1	18.4
Construction	15.1	12.3	10.1	12.9	NA	NA
Manufacturing	2.9	3.1	3.1	2.8	NA	NA
Transportation and public utilities	17.2	17.9	19.1	20.6	NA	NA
Wholesale trade	4.0	4.3	4.8	5.8	NA	NA
Retail trade	16.4	16.3	15.7	17.8	NA	NA
Finance, insurance, and real estate	2.4	1.6	3.0	3.3	NA	NA
Services	44.4	50.0	56.0	64.6	NA	NA
Government and government enterprises	28.5	30.8	33.1	35.8	NA	NA
Federal, civilian	6.4	6.2	6.7	8.5	NA	NA
Military	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	NA	NA
State and local	21.9	24.4	26.1	27.0	NA	NA

Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis, U. S. Department of Commerce.

1/ Based on 1972 U.S. Standard Industrial Classification.

Components of earnings are wages and salaries, other labor income, and proprietors' income.

2/ Other -- wages and salaries of U.S. residents working for international organizations in the U.S.

e Estimated by the author.

NA Not available

Table 10. - Earnings by major industry for Eureka County, Nevada 1/
(Millions of \$)

	1981	1982	1983	1984	e/ 1985	e/ 1986
Total	14.0	14.1	14.4	19.2	31.6	36.1
Farm	0.9	1.2	0.7	1.1	NA	NA
Nonfarm						
Agric serv, forestry, fisheries, & other2/	L	L	L	L	NA	NA
Mining	9.9	e10.0	e10.2	15.1	23.3	28.7
Nonfuel mining e/	9.2	9.1	10.0	14.9	22.3	28.4
Construction	D	D	D	0.1	NA	NA
Manufacturing	L	L	L	L	NA	NA
Transportation and public utilities	D	0.2	0.1	0.1	NA	NA
Wholesale trade	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	NA	NA
Retail trade	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.4	NA	NA
Finance, insurance, and real estate	0.1	D	0.1	0.1	NA	NA
Services	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	NA	NA
Government and government enterprises	1.3	1.6	1.6	1.7	NA	NA
Federal, civilian	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	NA	NA
Military	L	L	L	L	NA	NA
State and local	1.2	1.5	1.5	1.5	NA	NA

Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis, U. S. Department of Commerce.

1/ Based on 1972 U.S. Standard Industrial Classification.

Components of earnings are wages and salaries, other labor income, and proprietors' income.

2/ Other -- wages and salaries of U.S. residents working for international organizations in the U.S.

D Not shown to avoid disclosure of confidential information.

L Less than \$50,000.

e Estimated by the author.

NA Not available

Table 12 - Expenditures by major categories for health benefits, 1960-1964 (Millions of \$)

	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	% 1964	% 1960
Total	10.7	11.1	11.4	11.8	12.2	11.4	10.7
Private	8.2	8.5	8.8	9.1	9.4	77	77
Medicare	2.5	2.6	2.7	2.8	2.9	24	23
Medicaid	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	4	4
Other private	5.2	5.4	5.6	5.8	6.0	59	59
Government	2.5	2.6	2.6	2.7	2.8	23	23
Medicare	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	8	8
Medicaid	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	4	4
Other government	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.3	11	11
Uninsured	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0
Other	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0

Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis, U.S. Department of Commerce.
 1. Expenditures on health benefits for the noninstitutionalized population.
 2. Expenditures on health benefits for the institutionalized population.
 3. Expenditures on health benefits for the armed forces and their families.
 4. Expenditures on health benefits for the foreign born population.
 5. Expenditures on health benefits for the nonwhite population.
 6. Expenditures on health benefits for the non-Hispanic population.
 7. Expenditures on health benefits for the non-Mexican population.
 8. Expenditures on health benefits for the non-Cuban population.
 9. Expenditures on health benefits for the non-Vietnamese population.
 10. Expenditures on health benefits for the non-Korean population.

Table 11. - Earnings by major industry for Lander County, Nevada 1/
(Millions of \$)

	1981	1982	1983	1984	e/ 1985	e/ 1986
Total	43.6	41.9	37.7	40.9	44.9	43.3
Farm	1.7	1.6	1.7	1.6	NA	NA
Nonfarm						
Agric serv, forestry, fisheries, & other 2/	0.1	D	D	D	NA	NA
Mining	28.3	27.9	24.3	26.1	30.5	27.6
Nonfuel mining e/	23.5	23.7	22.3	25.0	29.2	26.4
Construction	D	0.3	0.3	0.5	NA	NA
Manufacturing	D	D	D	D	NA	NA
Transportation and public utilities	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.3	NA	NA
Wholesale trade	D	0.8	D	0.4	NA	NA
Retail trade	3.6	3.1	2.1	2.1	NA	NA
Finance, insurance, and real estate	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	NA	NA
Services	0.9	0.6	1.5	2.0	NA	NA
Government and government enterprises	6.0	6.1	6.0	6.2	NA	NA
Federal, civilian	2.4	2.0	1.9	2.1	NA	NA
Military	L	0.1	0.1	0.1	NA	NA
State and local	3.6	4.0	4.0	4.0	NA	NA

Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis, U. S. Department of Commerce.

1/ Based on 1972 U.S. Standard Industrial Classification.

Components of earnings are wages and salaries, other labor income, and proprietors' income.

2/ Other -- wages and salaries of U.S. residents working for international organizations in the U.S.

D Not shown to avoid disclosure of confidential information.

L Less than \$50,000.

e Estimated by the author.

NA Not available

Table 12. - Earnings by major industry for Nye County, Nevada 1/
(Millions of \$)

	1981	1982	1983	1984	e/ 1985	e/ 1986
Total	214.0	246.4	254.5	276.1	312.1	319.5
Farm	2.3	1.6	1.2	1.2	NA	NA
Nonfarm						
Agric serv, forestry, fisheries, & other 2/	D	D	D	D	NA	NA
Mining	43.9	43.7	36.4	39.8	28.2	36.0
Nonfuel mining e/	39.0	40.6	33.7	35.6	25.2	32.2
Construction	9.1	4.2	3.4	2.9	NA	NA
Manufacturing	2.3	2.6	1.6	1.9	NA	NA
Transportation and public utilities	4.7	D	D	D	NA	NA
Wholesale trade	D	0.6	0.3	0.3	NA	NA
Retail trade	5.0	5.7	5.2	5.5	NA	NA
Finance, insurance, and real estate	D	D	D	4.6	NA	NA
Services	127.9	166.9	182.7	197.7	NA	NA
Government and government enterprises	11.7	12.8	13.9	15.6	NA	NA
Federal, civilian	2.7	3.0	3.3	3.3	NA	NA
Military	1.2	0.8	0.8	0.8	NA	NA
State and local	7.9	9.0	9.8	11.5	NA	NA

Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis, U. S. Department of Commerce.

1/ Based on 1972 U.S. Standard Industrial Classification.

Components of earnings are wages and salaries, other labor income, and proprietors' income.

2/ Other -- wages and salaries of U.S. residents working for international organizations in the U.S.

D Not shown to avoid disclosure of confidential information.

e Estimated by the author.

NA Not available

Table 13. - Earnings by major industry for White Pine County, Nevada 1/
(Millions of \$)

	1981	1982	1983	1984	e/ 1985	e/ 1986
Total	63.1	58.5	58.2	58.1	59.0	63.7
Farm	1.4	1.5	1.4	1.6	NA	NA
Nonfarm						
Agric serv, forestry, fisheries, & other 2/	L	D	D	D	NA	NA
Mining	11.3	10.1	13.4	15.6	14.1	24.4
Nonfuel mining e/	7.4	7.5	9.0	11.1	10.0	17.3
Construction	4.1	2.3	2.7	3.5	NA	NA
Manufacturing	11.4	9.8	6.6	0.8	NA	NA
Transportation and Public Utilities	5.8	6.7	6.7	6.9	NA	NA
Wholesale trade	1.0	D	D	D	NA	NA
Retail trade	7.2	6.7	6.7	7.5	NA	NA
Finance, insurance, and real estate	1.6	1.5	1.3	1.2	NA	NA
Services	7.1	7.3	6.4	6.8	NA	NA
Government and government enterprises	12.1	11.7	12.1	12.4	NA	NA
Federal, civilian	2.9	2.7	3.1	3.3	NA	NA
Military	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	NA	NA
State and local	9.1	8.8	8.9	9.0	NA	NA

Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis, U. S. Department of Commerce.

1/ Based on 1972 U.S. Standard Industrial Classification.

Components of earnings are wages and salaries, other labor income, and proprietors' income.

2/ Other -- wages and salaries of U.S. residents working for international organizations in the U.S.

D Not shown to avoid disclosure of confidential information.

L Less than \$50,000.

e Estimated by the author.

NA Not available

Table 14. - Estimated total impacts for all nonfuel mineral mining in Nevada
(Millions of \$)

	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986
Employment 1/ (Number)						
Direct	6,555	5,696	5,338	5,918	5,478	5,924
Indirect	6,179	5,377	5,141	5,922	5,583	6,127
Total	12,734	11,073	10,479	11,840	11,061	12,051
Earnings 1/						
Direct	172.9	160.1	158.2	182.6	184.5	207.4
Indirect	122.9	115.2	114.1	136.9	142.1	160.5
Total	295.8	275.3	272.3	319.5	326.6	367.9
Indirect Business Taxes 2/						
Direct	3.1	3.4	7.3	6.7	7.0	NA
Indirect	2.7	3.0	6.5	5.9	6.2	NA
Total	5.8	6.4	13.8	12.6	13.2	NA
Property-type income 3/						
Direct	209.9	168.9	250.0	241.5	262.9	NA
Indirect	184.5	149.7	225.3	214.8	230.5	NA
Total	394.4	318.6	475.3	456.3	493.4	NA
Corporate profits before taxes						
Direct	125.6	86.9	161.2	149.3	166.3	315.3
Gross state product 4/ by industry						
Direct	385.9	332.4	415.5	430.8	454.4	675.2
Indirect	335.5	289.9	370.3	382.0	402.5	612.9
Total	721.4	622.3	785.8	812.8	856.9	1288.1

- 1/ Employment equals full and part-time wage and salary employees plus proprietors. Components of earnings are wages and salaries, other labor income, and proprietors' income. The direct impacts do not include mining services. Employment and earnings for these industries are included in the indirect effects.
- 2/ Net proceeds of mines taxes plus property taxes.
- 3/ Property-type income equals capital consumption allowances, business transfer payments, net interest paid, and corporate profits before taxes.
- 4/ Current dollar gross state product (GSP) is similar to gross national product for the Nation's economy, which expresses in dollars the market value of new goods and services produced for final use or not resold during a specified period of time. Gross state product equals earnings plus indirect business taxes plus property-type income. GSP for 1986 was estimated by extrapolating the 1985 value by the change in earnings plus corporate profits before taxes.

NA Not available

Table 15. - Estimated total impacts for gold and silver mining in Nevada
(millions of \$)

	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986
Employment 1/ (Number)						
Direct	2,568	2,246	2,597	3,659	3,627	4,524
Indirect	2,825	2,471	2,857	4,025	3,990	4,976
Total	5,393	4,717	5,454	7,684	7,617	9,500
Earnings 1/						
Direct	71.3	66.0	78.4	113.8	124.5	162.7
Indirect	57.0	52.8	62.7	91.0	99.6	130.2
Total	128.3	118.8	141.1	204.8	224.1	292.9
Indirect Business Taxes 2/						
Direct	1.7	2.0	5.5	4.7	5.1	NA
Indirect	1.6	1.9	5.2	4.4	4.8	NA
Total	3.3	3.9	10.7	9.1	9.9	NA
Property-type income 3/						
Direct	171.1	141.7	223.1	216.8	235.6	NA
Indirect	159.1	131.8	207.5	201.6	219.1	NA
Total	330.2	273.5	430.6	418.4	454.7	NA
Corporate profits before taxes						
Direct	118.1	89.3	160.1	144.7	159.4	310.0
Gross state product 4/ by industry						
Direct	244.1	209.7	307.0	335.3	365.2	608.1
Indirect	229.5	197.1	288.6	315.2	343.3	571.6
Total	473.6	406.8	595.6	650.5	708.5	1179.7

- 1/ Employment equals full and part-time wage and salary employees plus proprietors. Components of earnings are wages and salaries, other labor income, and proprietors' income. The direct impacts do not include mining services. Employment and earnings for these industries are included in the indirect effects.
- 2/ Net proceeds of mines taxes plus property taxes.
- 3/ Property-type income equals capital consumption allowances, business transfer payments, net interest paid, and corporate profits before taxes.
- 4/ Current dollar gross state product (GSP) is similar to gross national product for the Nation's economy, which expresses in dollars the market value of new goods and services produced for final use or not resold during a specified period of time. Gross state product equals earnings plus indirect business taxes plus property-type income. GSP for 1986 was estimated by extrapolating the 1985 value by the change in earnings plus corporate profits before taxes.

NA Not available

Table 16. - Estimated total impacts for nonfuel minerals other than gold and silver in Nevada
(Millions of \$)

	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986
Employment 1/ (Number)						
Direct	3,987	3,450	2,741	2,259	1,851	1,400
Indirect	3,354	2,906	2,284	1,897	1,593	1,151
Total	7,341	6,356	5,025	4,156	3,444	2,551
Earnings 1/						
Direct	101.6	94.1	79.8	68.8	60.0	44.7
Indirect	65.9	62.4	51.4	45.9	42.5	30.3
Total	167.5	156.5	131.2	114.7	102.5	75.0
Indirect business taxes 2/						
Direct	1.4	1.4	1.8	2.0	1.9	NA
Indirect	1.1	1.1	1.3	1.5	1.4	NA
Total	2.5	2.5	3.1	3.5	3.3	NA
Property-type income 3/						
Direct	38.8	27.2	26.9	24.7	27.3	NA
Indirect	25.4	17.9	17.8	13.2	11.4	NA
Total	64.2	45.1	44.7	37.9	38.7	NA
Corporate profits before taxes						
Direct	7.5	-2.4	1.1	4.6	6.9	5.3
Gross state product 4/ by industry						
Direct	141.8	122.7	108.5	95.5	89.2	67.1
Indirect	106.0	92.8	81.7	66.8	59.2	41.3
Total	247.8	215.5	190.2	162.3	148.4	108.4

- 1/ Employment equals full and part-time wage and salary employees plus proprietors. Components of earnings are wages and salaries, other labor income, and proprietors' income. The direct impacts do not include mining services. Employment and earnings for these industries are included in the indirect effects.
- 2/ Net proceeds of mines taxes plus property taxes.
- 3/ Property-type income equals capital consumption allowances, business transfer payments, net interest paid, and corporate profits before taxes.
- 4/ Current dollar gross state product (GSP) is similar to gross national product for the Nation's economy, which expresses in dollars the market value of new goods and services produced for final use or not resold during a specified period of time. Gross state product equals earnings plus indirect business taxes plus property-type income. GSP for 1986 was estimated by extrapolating the 1985 value by the change in earnings plus corporate profits before taxes.

NA Not available

Table 17. - Estimated total impacts for all nonfuel mineral mining in Elko County, Nevada
(Millions of \$)

	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986
Employment 1/ (Number)						
Direct	598	611	475	519	560	580
Indirect	359	367	285	311	300	348
Total	957	978	760	830	860	928
Earnings 1/						
Direct	14.0	14.5	12.4	14.2	17.1	18.4
Indirect	5.6	5.8	5.0	5.7	6.8	7.4
Total	19.6	20.3	17.4	19.9	23.9	25.8
Indirect Business Taxes 2/						
Direct	0.1	0.7	1.7	1.3	1.4	NA
Indirect	L	0.4	0.9	0.6	0.7	NA
Total	0.1	1.1	2.6	1.9	2.1	NA

1/ Employment equals full and part-time wage and salary employees plus proprietors. Components of earnings are wages and salaries, other labor income, and proprietors' income. The direct impacts do not include mining services. Employment and earnings for these industries are included in the indirect effects.

2/ Net proceeds of mines taxes plus property taxes.

NA Not available

L Less than \$50,000

Table 18. - Estimated total impacts for all nonfuel mineral mining in Eureka County, Nevada
(Millions of \$)

	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986
Employment 1/ (Number)						
Direct	366	318	307	480	642	790
Indirect	73	65	61	96	128	158
Total	439	383	368	576	770	948
Earnings 1/						
Direct	9.2	9.1	10.0	14.9	22.3	28.4
Indirect	0.9	0.9	1.0	1.5	2.2	2.8
Total	10.1	10.0	11.0	16.4	24.5	31.2
Indirect Business Taxes 2/						
Direct	0.6	0.4	1.0	0.9	0.7	NA
Indirect	0.1	L	0.1	0.3	0.1	NA
Total	0.7	0.4	1.1	1.2	0.8	NA

1/ Employment equals full and part-time wage and salary employees plus proprietors. Components of earnings are wages and salaries, other labor income, and proprietors' income. The direct impacts do not include mining services. Employment and earnings for these industries are included in the indirect effects.

2/ Net proceeds of mines taxes plus property taxes.

NA Not available

L Less than \$50,000

Table 10. Estimated total impacts for all selected mineral mines in Nevada County, Nevada
(Millions of \$)

	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986
Category I (Benefit)	100	100	100	100	100	100
	100	100	100	100	100	100
	100	100	100	100	100	100
Category II	100	100	100	100	100	100
	100	100	100	100	100	100
	100	100	100	100	100	100
Category III (Costs)	100	100	100	100	100	100
	100	100	100	100	100	100
	100	100	100	100	100	100

1. Estimated costs for all selected mineral mines in Nevada County, Nevada. This category includes the costs of mining, processing, and transporting the minerals. It also includes the costs of reclamation and other environmental impacts. The costs are estimated in millions of dollars.

2. Not available. 3. Data from the 1980

Table 19. - Estimated total impacts for all nonfuel mineral mining in Lander County, Nevada
(Millions of \$)

	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986
Employment 1/ (Number)						
Direct	966	880	748	809	840	735
Indirect	290	264	224	243	252	221
Total	1,256	1,144	972	1,052	1,092	956
Earnings 1/						
Direct	23.5	23.7	22.3	25.0	29.2	26.4
Indirect	4.7	4.7	4.5	5.0	5.8	5.3
Total	28.2	28.4	26.8	30.0	35.0	31.7
Indirect Business Taxes 2/						
Direct	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.9	NA
Indirect	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	NA
Total	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.6	1.1	NA

1/ Employment equals full and part-time wage and salary employees plus proprietors. Components of earnings are wages and salaries, other labor income, and proprietors' income. The direct impacts do not include mining services. Employment and earnings for these industries are included in the indirect effects.

2/ Net proceeds of mines taxes plus property taxes.

NA Not available

Table 20. - Estimated total impacts for all nonfuel mineral mining in Nye County, Nevada
(Millions of \$)

	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986
Employment 1/ (Number)						
Direct	1,384	1,348	1,053	1,105	726	895
Indirect	415	404	316	332	218	269
Total	1,799	1,752	1,369	1,437	944	1,164
Earnings 1/						
Direct	39.0	40.6	33.7	35.6	25.2	32.2
Indirect	7.8	8.1	6.7	7.1	5.0	6.4
Total	46.8	48.7	40.4	42.7	30.2	38.6
Indirect Business Taxes 2/						
Direct	0.3	0.3	0.9	0.7	0.7	NA
Indirect	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	NA
Total	0.4	0.4	1.1	0.8	0.8	NA

1/ Employment equals full and part-time wage and salary employees plus proprietors. Components of earnings are wages and salaries, other labor income, and proprietors' income. The direct impacts do not include mining services. Employment and earnings for these industries are included in the indirect effects.

2/ Net proceeds of mines taxes plus property taxes.

NA Not available

Table 11 - Government 1993 Income Tax and Social Security Contributions (Billions of \$)

	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995
Government 1993 Income Tax	1,101	1,101	1,101	1,101	1,101
Social Security Contributions	1,101	1,101	1,101	1,101	1,101
Total	2,202	2,202	2,202	2,202	2,202
Government 1993 Income Tax	1,101	1,101	1,101	1,101	1,101
Social Security Contributions	1,101	1,101	1,101	1,101	1,101
Total	2,202	2,202	2,202	2,202	2,202
Government 1993 Income Tax	1,101	1,101	1,101	1,101	1,101
Social Security Contributions	1,101	1,101	1,101	1,101	1,101
Total	2,202	2,202	2,202	2,202	2,202

1. Government 1993 Income Tax and Social Security Contributions are calculated on the basis of the 1993 income tax and social security contributions rates. The 1993 income tax and social security contributions rates are included in the 1993 income tax and social security contributions rates. The 1993 income tax and social security contributions rates are included in the 1993 income tax and social security contributions rates.

Table 21. - Estimated total impacts for all nonfuel mineral mining in White Pine County, Nevada
(Millions of \$)

	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986
Employment 1/ (Number)						
Direct	350	271	277	341	288	480
Indirect	210	163	166	205	173	288
Total	560	434	443	546	461	768
Earnings 1/						
Direct	7.4	7.5	9.0	11.1	10.0	17.3
Indirect	3.0	3.0	3.6	4.4	4.0	6.9
Total	10.4	10.5	12.6	15.5	14.0	24.2
Indirect Business Taxes 2/						
Direct	0.3	0.3	0.7	0.4	0.3	NA
Indirect	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.2	NA
Total	0.5	0.5	1.1	0.6	0.5	NA

1/ Employment equals full and part-time wage and salary employees plus proprietors. Components of earnings are wages and salaries, other labor income, and proprietors' income. The direct impacts do not include mining services. Employment and earnings for these industries are included in the indirect effects.

2/ Net proceeds of mines taxes plus property taxes.

NA Not available

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Table 10 - Estimated Total Income for all counties except in White Pine County, Nevada
(Millions of \$)

	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991
Estimated Total Income	424	471	577	608	640
County Income	118	123	168	173	178
State Income	306	348	409	435	462
Estimated Total Income	17.4	19.0	23.8	24.8	26.3
County Income	4.0	4.2	5.8	6.0	6.2
State Income	13.4	14.8	18.0	18.8	20.1
Estimated Total Income	4.8	5.2	6.7	6.8	7.1
County Income	1.2	1.3	1.8	1.9	2.0
State Income	3.6	3.9	4.9	4.9	5.1

1) Estimated county total and per capita income and relative employment 1981
2) Estimated county total and per capita income and relative employment 1981
3) Estimated county total and per capita income and relative employment 1981
4) Estimated county total and per capita income and relative employment 1981
5) Estimated county total and per capita income and relative employment 1981
6) Estimated county total and per capita income and relative employment 1981
7) Estimated county total and per capita income and relative employment 1981
8) Estimated county total and per capita income and relative employment 1981
9) Estimated county total and per capita income and relative employment 1981
10) Estimated county total and per capita income and relative employment 1981

11) Estimated county total and per capita income and relative employment 1981

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